

Historic, Archive Document

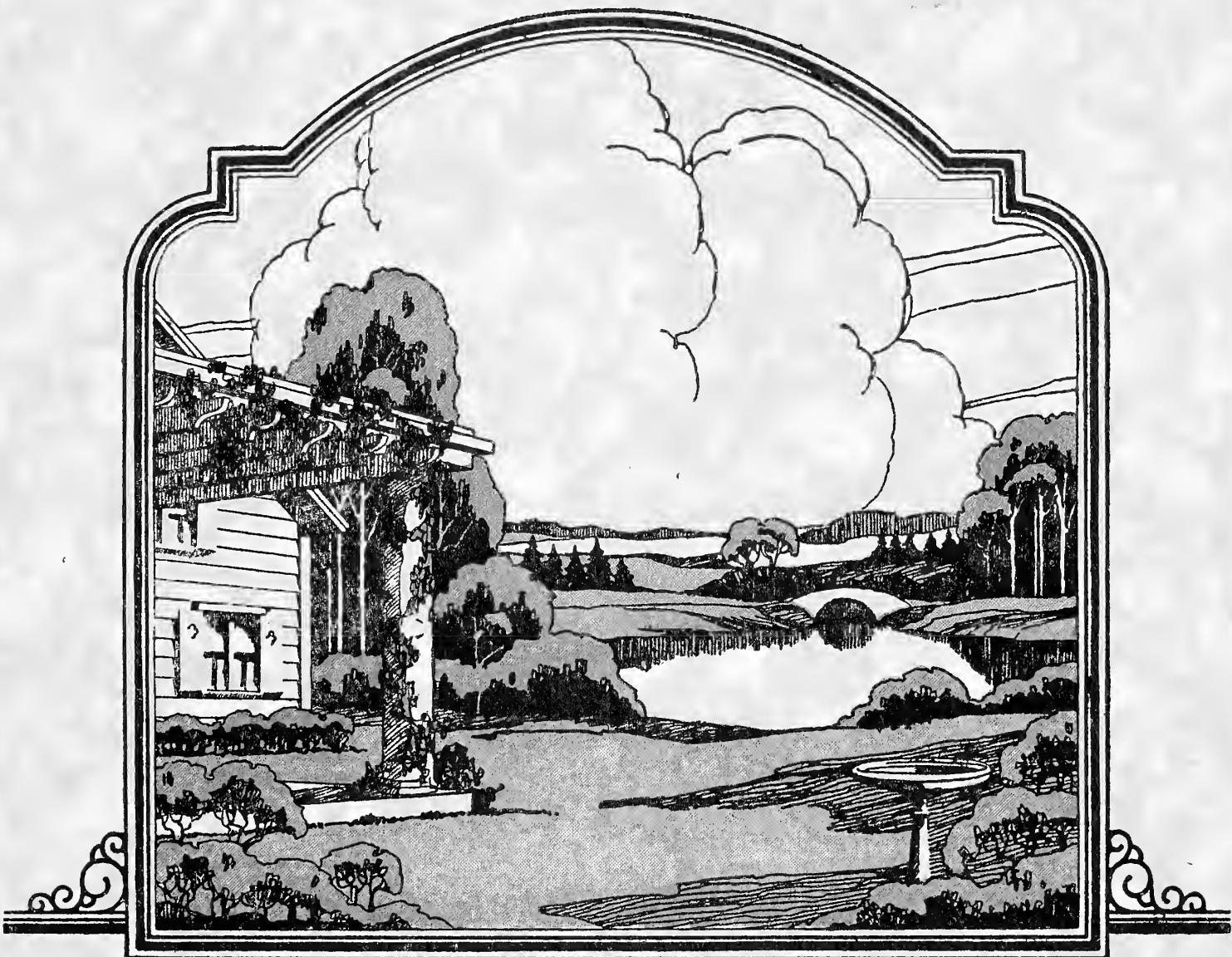
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6223

1926

INDIA

THE NELSON BOOK



Trees, Hardy Shrubs and Plants

70th ANNIVERSARY

LANDSCAPES WITHOUT WAITING

Swain Nelson & Sons Co.

FOUNDED 1856

Landscape Studio, Office and Nurseries

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS
NEAR CHICAGO

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

PATRONS who contemplate carrying out landscape work for the smaller suburban home grounds, private estates, parks, cemeteries, real estate subdivisions, golf courses, etc., will find our organization fully equipped and efficiently organized to render a high-grade landscaping service.

To those interested we shall appreciate an opportunity of personally explaining our service more in detail, and on payment of traveling expenses only we shall be glad to send one of our staff to go over any planting problems you may have.

NURSERY PRODUCTS

IN ORDER to carry out our landscape work properly we grow in our nursery (consisting of 250 acres), one of the finest assortments of trees, evergreens, shrubs, etc., to be found anywhere in the entire country; all of which have been grown for a critical landscape trade. We are, therefore, in a position to furnish our patrons both the design and material. That is why we can promise "Landscapes Without Waiting."

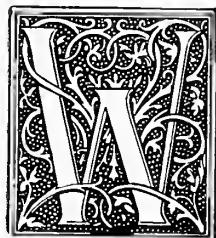
HOW TO REACH GLENVIEW

On the inside back cover page we show a map which will enable you to reach our nursery by train or automobile. Our nursery can be reached easily from any section of Chicago or its principal suburbs. Take Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. from Union Station, Chicago.



This restful and charming informal garden and pool on the grounds of Mr. A. R. Dole, Oak Park, Ill., was designed and executed by our landscape craftsmen

INTRODUCTION



WITHOUT a plan no work can be successful—business, architecture, music, art, reach their highest development only by following certain well-defined plans which have been prepared to produce the desired result.

But before a plan can be put on paper it must be born in the designer's mind—he must have a vision of the finished building or composition. And especially is this true when applied to the art of arranging the surroundings of a home, locating shade trees, grouping dwarf and tall evergreens, placing flowering shrubs so that color harmony and time of blooming will bear a correct relationship. There must be more than a desire for certain landscape effects—there must also be a knowledge of how such effects are to be attained, and this calls for practical experience.

When the vision of the landscape designer has been transferred to paper and passed the final inspection of the home-owner, then comes the more commonplace work of grading the land, building the roadways and walks, and preparing the ground for the lawn and plants. While this work may not be quite so interesting as the other operations, it is none the less important, and should be directed by an experienced engineer or foreman.

Here it is entirely proper to say that the organization of Swain Nelson & Sons Co. is prepared to render a distinct and valuable service to home-owners, without regard to the size of the grounds—often a small place taxes the skill of the designer fully as much as does the large estate. For more than sixty years our organization has had a large share in the landscape development of Chicago and its suburbs. Indeed, the work of our designers will be found at far-distant points, for with present-day methods landscape development can be carried on successfully in localities 500 miles or more from our central office. This service not only covers the various items named, but we furnish all trees, shrubs, and plants needed to complete the landscape—briefly, we offer "complete service."

It is always desirable to exercise the greatest care in selecting trees, shrubs, and plants for landscape work. There always are a number of varieties to choose from, and the choice should, in a degree, express the owner's taste; this gives an added measure of pleasure as the planting develops in beauty, marks the individuality of the planter, and tends to reflect the character of the owner.

While the services of the Swain Nelson & Sons Co. experts are always at your service with suggestions and advice, we realize that people frequently desire to choose their own plants; therefore, to assist our friends in making wise selections, we publish this special Classified Planting-List, which is used by our designers in working out their plans. The list is accurate in all respects and we are sure it will be of great value to our friends.

The various illustrations in this book show how this planting material has been used in actual landscape designs. Some of the plans are elaborate and suited to large places; others are more modest, showing how even a small house can be made beautiful when the material is correctly selected and used. We believe these illustrations typify the broad character of the landscape service rendered by Swain Nelson & Sons Co. They furnish excellent examples of modern landscape gardening, and provide suggestions which some of our friends might care to adapt to their properties. Additional information will be gladly supplied. Our facilities are at your command—will you call on us, personally, by phone, or by letter?



Low evergreens are especially good here, as the white background makes a foil for their color

EVERGREENS

In recent years the Evergreens have become more popular than ever, and they well merit this popularity, as they not only give style to every planting, but have the added advantage of being highly decorative throughout the whole year. They have many special uses according to their character and landscape requirements.

For decorative planting at the doorstep, on the terrace, or in front of taller groups, the following low varieties are recommended:

Globe Arborvitæ	Trailing Euonymus	Dwarf Japanese Yew
Tamarisk Juniper	Hovey Arborvitæ	Savin Juniper
Pfitzer Juniper	Trailing Juniper	Mugho Pine

For groups, formal plantings, and windbreaks we suggest the following medium-tall varieties:

American Arborvitæ	Moss Arborvitæ	Silver-tipped Juniper
Ware Arborvitæ	Chinese Juniper	Schott Cedar
Red Cedar	Silver Cedar	Weeping Norway Spruce
Hemlock	Vervæne Arborvitæ	

For windbreaks, background skyline effects, screens and formal groups, the following tall-growing varieties are suggested:

White Fir	Veitch Fir	Douglas Fir
White Spruce	Engelmann Spruce	Colorado Spruce
Austrian Pine	White Pine	Scotch Pine

Frequently trees of individuality and beauty are wanted as specimens in the lawn, or for formal planting, and for this we suggest:

Douglas Fir	White Fir	Colorado Spruce
Koster Blue Spruce	Weeping Norway Spruce	Austrian Pine

For close, intimate sheltering effect, evergreen hedges are very desirable and permanently decorative. The following evergreens are adapted for this purpose:

American Arborvitæ	Pyramidal Arborvitæ	Hemlock
Norway Spruce	Dwarf Japanese Yew	

Occasionally a touch of color is desirable in an evergreen planting, or as a specimen. Several evergreens come in beautiful yellow to golden tones; others in gray-green to blue-gray. We suggest the following for this purpose:

Golden-colored. Peabody Golden Arborvitæ.

Gray-Green to Silver-Blue. Silver Cedar, Chinese Juniper, Silver-tipped Juniper, White Fir, Colorado Blue Spruce, Koster Blue Spruce.

One does not always realize how long it takes to grow evergreens and deciduous trees, even in the nursery, and consequently how much growing-time one can save by securing large specimens that would take years and years to grow; it is almost like adding years to one's own life. We therefore give the age and size together in this list. In all these years these evergreen and deciduous trees have been continually cared for and also transplanted several times, which gives them very compact root systems and well-formed tops. Consequently, they can stand the shock of removal to their permanent places with comparative ease.

All our evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth, carefully burlapped, and may be safely planted almost any time of the year except July.



Could one imagine a more inviting view from their home than this garden made so interesting by the careful handling of evergreens, perennials, and water in combination? Grounds of Mr. Walter G. Smith, Evanston, Illinois

Abies · The Firs

WHITE FIR. (*A. concolor*.) One of the hardiest and handsomest of our native Firs, growing to immense size, with wide-spreading branches below. The foliage is bluish green, longer than that of most of the other small-leaved evergreens. It is particularly suitable for planting in the Middle West.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

VEITCH FIR. (*A. Veitchi*.) A hardy and beautiful Fir, with fine foliage, bright green above and silvery below. It is of slender habit and grows to a good height.

We offer these from 3 to 5 ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.

DOUGLAS FIR. (*Pseudotsuga Douglasi*.) A strong, splendid, towering tree of pyramidal shape, the branches drooping slightly at the tip, which gives it a soft outline. The needles are bluish green. It is one of the finest evergreens for producing quick effect.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 8 to 19 yrs. old.

Chamaecyparis · The Retinospora

THREAD RETINOSPORA. (*C. pisifera filifera*.) A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental; fine for groups and formal planting.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½ ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

GOLDEN RETINOSPORA. (*C. aurea*.) Tall, pyramidal shape. Foliage deep glossy green, tipped with yellow.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½ ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

SLENDER RETINOSPORA. (*C. gracilis*.) A semi-dwarf form of the above, of more compact habit; very graceful; desirable for groups and formal planting.

We offer these from 1½ to 2 ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

PLUME RETINOSPORA. (*C. pisifera plumosa*.) Dense, conical habit; foliage and branches of feathery appearance.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½ ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. (*J. chinensis argentea*.) A dense shrub-like Cedar, with slender branches and handsome bluish green foliage; tips of the young leaves silvery white. Withstands the rigors of the coldest climates.

We offer these from 1½ to 3 ft. high; 9 to 13 yrs. old.

PFITZER JUNIPER. (*J. Pfitzeriana*.) A splendid new Juniper of broad, spreading, upright growth, with deep gray-green plume-like foliage. One of the most effective low evergreens; it is very hardy, fine for groups and for low planting.

We offer these from 2 to 3-ft. spread; 10 to 13 yrs. old.



Savin Juniper



An open treatment of entrance and drive. The group of evergreens at the right lends privacy to the entrance without obstructing the view from the house

JUNIPERUS, continued

SAVIN JUNIPER. (*J. Sabina*) A rather low-growing, spreading bush, with dense, dark green foliage. The young branches exhale a strong odor when bruised. A fine evergreen for rock-gardens and other positions where a low-growing evergreen is desirable.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

JUNIPERUS, continued

TAMARISK JUNIPER. (*J. tamariscifolia*) A lower-growing form, the branches lying on the ground. The needle-like gray-green foliage has quite a feathery appearance.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread; 9 to 13 yrs. old.

RED CEDAR. (*J. virginiana*) Tall and slender, resembling the Italian cypress in form, and of a rich, dark green. Should be extensively used for mass and group planting, also as specimens and hedges in formal gardening, giving a splendid note of repose at all times of the year. Hardy and does well in most places.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 7 to 13 yrs. old.

SILVER CEDAR. (*J. virginiana glauca*) A variety of the Red Cedar with similar habits and shape, but the foliage is of a decided blue color. It is a vigorous grower and attains good size. An excellent evergreen for groups and as a specimen.

We offer these from 3 to 12 ft. high; 13 to 22 yrs. old.

SCHOTT CEDAR. (*J. virginiana Schotti*) This is another fine variety of the Red Cedar, forming a dense pyramid. The color is a brilliant deep green—very fine all year around. One of the choicest for groups or as specimens.

We offer these from 3 to 7 ft. high; 7 to 19 yrs. old.

Picea · The Spruces

WHITE SPRUCE. (*Picea canadensis*) An extremely hardy and valuable evergreen of tall, pyramidal shapely growth and bluish green foliage; very aromatic needles. Excellent for grouping.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 7 to 19 yrs. old.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. (*P. canadensis*) Somewhat similar and closely related to White Spruce, but much more symmetrical and compact. Hardest of all Spruces.

We offer these from 3 to 6 ft. high; 12 to 19 yrs. old.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE. (*P. Engelmanni*) One of the handsomest and most impressive of the Spruces, and, being a native of our western mountains, is most adaptable to planting in this section. In the fall its long brown cones are most beautiful.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 8 to 18 yrs. old.



Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*)



Evergreens about the foundation guarantee a good appearance the year 'round

PICEA, continued

NORWAY SPRUCE. (*P. excelsa*.) This is one of the best known of the Spruces, with spreading and rather drooping branches, and soft, dark green needles. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and attains a good size; fine for mass planting, for windbreaks and for bordering a private drive or parkway.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. (*P. excelsa pendula*.) A quaint evergreen, with drooping branches growing close to the main trunk, giving it a decidedly weeping aspect. The whorls of foliage are often irregular, making the general appearance interesting and attractive. Leaves are lighter green than in the type.

We offer these from 5 to 6 ft. high; 16 to 18 yrs. old.

GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE. (*P. pungens*.) The famous Colorado Spruce. A handsome and hardy native of Colorado; strong-growing and of a very symmetrical pyramidal form, attaining a good height. The needles are stiff and rigid and of a light green shade, with sometimes a touch of blue. Glossy brown cones, 3 to 4 inches long. One of the finest evergreens for group planting or as specimens. Entirely hardy even in southwestern Canada, withstanding low temperatures without injury.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 25 yrs. old.

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. (*P. pungens glauca*.) A variety of the above, similar in all respects, but of a decided blue color—very fine for group planting or as specimen. The color is shown to best advantage when the tree is used with green foliated evergreens.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 25 yrs. old.

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE. (*P. pungens Kosteri*.) This is another variety of the Colorado Spruce. Its distinguishing feature is the beautiful, silvery blue color, which makes it very effective as a specimen or in certain groupings. It is absolutely hardy, of a very regular pyramidal form, and attains good size. In some specimens the branches have a pronounced drooping character, thus adding to the attractiveness of the tree. Our stock is guaranteed true to name, its color is unrivaled and all our trees are grafted from true Koster trees.

We offer these from 3 to 10 ft. high; 15 to 26 yrs. old.

Pinus · The Pines

JACK PINE. (*P. Banksiana*.) The hardiest of American Pines. Picturesque growth.

We offer these from 10 to 11 ft. high; 16 to 20 yrs. old.

SWISS STONE PINE. (*P. Cembra*.) Of neat growth, compact. Edible seeds.

We offer these from 2½ to 4½ ft. high; 10 to 14 yrs. old.

MUGHO PINE. (*P. mughus*.) A low-growing stocky Pine. The branches are nearly upright in growth, form a compact head with short, stout, bright green needles in whorls around stiff branches. Excellent for grouping with taller evergreens and where a low effect is desired.

We offer these from 1 to 4-ft. spread; 8 to 16 yrs. old.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*P. nigra*, *P. austriaca*.) A tall, dense tree of rapid growth, with broad, round crown. One of the most formal of the family, and has a wonderful air of strength and vigor about it, imparting a dignity to the grounds not possible with smaller trees. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and is particularly adapted to this section. Its quick growth recommends it for planting for immediate effect.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE. (*P. ponderosa*.) The typical Pine tree of the West, growing to a large size, with stout and spreading, somewhat pendulous branches. Of quick growth and valuable for picturesque effect.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 7 to 15 yrs. old.

WHITE PINE. (*P. Strobus*.) Grows to a towering height; slightly pointed crown which eventually becomes broad and open. Leaves bluish green, borne in clusters.

We offer these from 3 to 6 ft. high; 9 to 12 yrs. old.

SCOTCH PINE. (*P. sylvestris*.) A very fine tree, growing to large size, with spreading, often pendulous branches; pyramidal when young, with broad and round-topped picturesque head in old age. It is a vigorous grower and excellent for grouping with other taller-growing evergreens or in masses as windbreaks or screen planting.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 16 yrs. old.

Taxus · The Yews

AMERICAN YEW. (*T. canadensis*.) A very hardy variety with fine dark green foliage and scarlet berries. Excellent for groups or for hedges and formal planting.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; 12 to 15 yrs. old.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. (*T. cuspidata nana*.) A handsome tree from Japan, which in this country partakes more of the nature of an evergreen shrub. A distinguishing feature of it lies in the bright red, berry-like fruit it bears in late summer. Absolutely hardy and well adapted to this region.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; 12 to 19 yrs. old.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis*) A native tree of close vigorous growth, with peculiar flat foliage. The color is a beautiful, deep green, turning usually to bronze in the winter-time. It is perfectly hardy and thrives well in this section of the country. Excellent for quick effect, for groups, screen plantings, hedges, and formal planting.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

COLUMBIA ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis, Columbia*.) An exceedingly attractive form. The foliage is broad and beautifully marked with splashes of silver-gray. Our stock is particularly fine and thrifty; excellent for creating quick effects in landscape plantings.

We offer these from 4 to 8 ft. high; 15 to 22 yrs. old.

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis globosa*.) Ball-shape, with the branches and typical Arborvitæ foliage very compact. Thoroughly hardy, and will stand shearing to preserve shape without injury.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.

HOVEY ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Hoveyi*.) A low-growing form, dense and compact in growth, and forming a round head; bright green foliage.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.

PEABODY GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis lutea*.) A bright golden yellow form of dense habit, with short branches, growing in pyramidal shape. Of extra hardy constitution, and adds a pleasing touch of brightness to the rest. It retains its color through the winter.

We offer these from 4 to 8 ft. high; 15 to 22 yrs. old.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*.) A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense,

compact habit. Foliage light green; columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 9 to 15 yrs. old.

MOSS ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis plicata*.) A small, sturdy tree of dense growth, pyramidal in shape. The branches are shorter than the American variety, and the foliage is darker green and fan-shaped. Extremely hardy and vigorous.

We offer these from 2 to 5 ft. high; 10 to 20 yrs. old.

VERVÆNE ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Vervæneana*.) Smaller than some other forms of Arborvitæ, and of a denser habit. The twigs are slender, and the foliage is of a yellow tone.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 27 yrs. old.

WARE ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Wareana*.) One of the most desirable of the pyramidal Arborvitæ, growing in more compact form and of smaller size than the type, making it possible to use it in small places where the larger varieties are not appropriate. The branchlets are stouter and the foliage is of a bright, shiny green.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 11 to 24 yrs. old.

ROSENTHAL ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Rosenthali*.) Broad, symmetrical, pyramidal shape. Foliage rich dark green.

We offer these from 2 to 4 ft. high.

WOODWARD ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Woodwardi*.) Ball-shaped, with compact branches. Thoroughly hardy.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high.

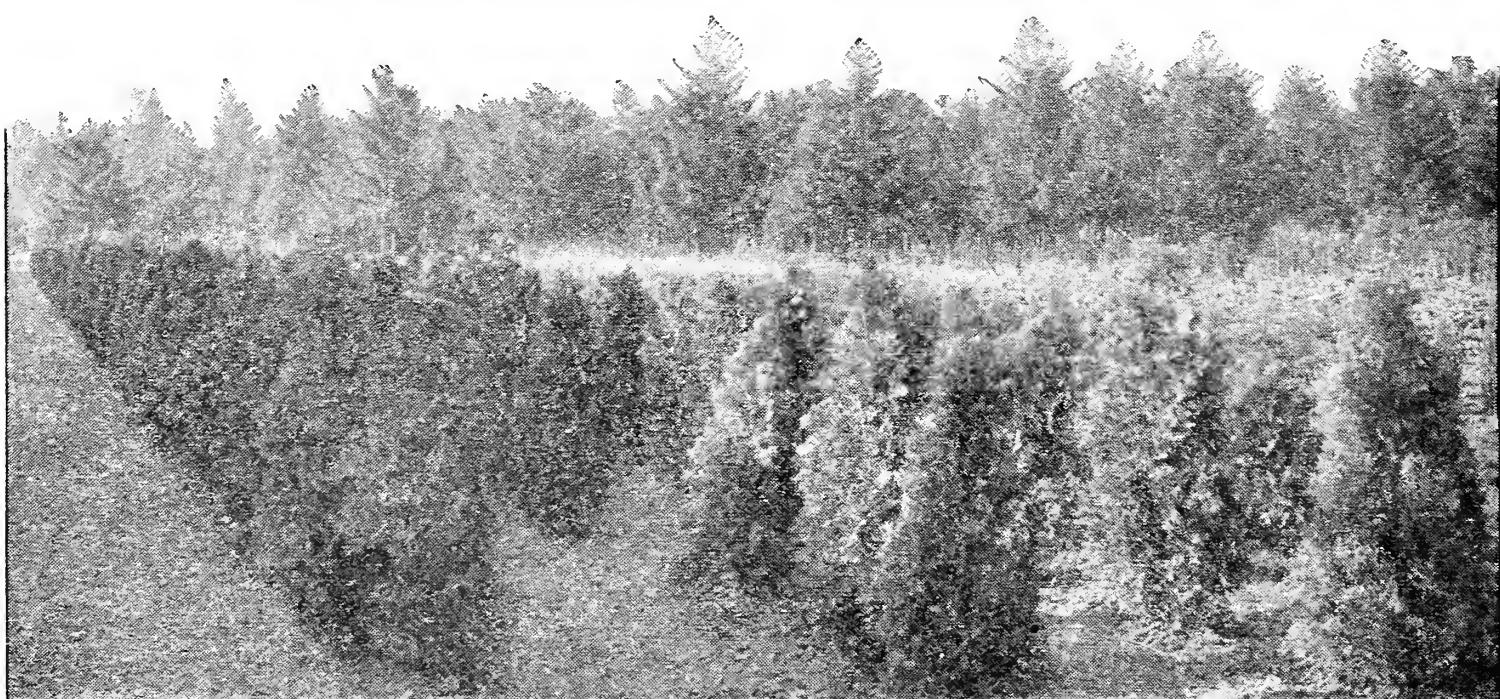
ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. (*T. orientalis*.) A pyramidal evergreen with bright green leaves during the summer, turning a very attractive dark brown in the winter months. Makes a dense growth and attains a height of about 25 feet. Also known as *Biota orientalis*.

We offer these from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high; 5 to 9 yrs. old.

Tsuga · The Hemlock

CANADA HEMLOCK. (*T. canadensis*.) A native tree of the eastern states, with fine dark green needles and the branchlets gracefully drooping. An exceedingly attractive variety, growing to good size and very hardy. It is good for mass planting and also as a specimen, and excellent for hedges and for formal effect, as it can stand frequent shearing.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 9 to 17 yrs. old.



Pyramidal Arborvitæ in the nursery



A stately row of American Elms planted on the grounds of the Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill., showing the immediate effects gained by planting large size trees

TREES

Trees have been so associated with human life since time immemorial, that they have become absolutely indispensable in the making of the home. They are used for various purposes according to their characteristic habits and local conditions. For the park or forest effect, for screen planting, windbreaks or for street planting, the large and the medium-growing trees are principally used, as they give the dominating note in the landscape effect.

Of large-growing trees we recommend:

American Elm	American Linden
English Elm	Silver Maple
Red Oak	Sugar Maple
Bur Oak	

Honey Locust
White Ash

Of medium-growing the following are excellent:

Belgian Elm	Red Ash	Crimean Linden
Huntingdon Elm	Green Ash	European Linden
Pin Oak	Hackberry	Silver Linden
European Ash	Norway Maple	Ginkgo
Horse-Chestnut	Ohio Buckeye	

Small and formal trees are very useful for narrow streets, groups, formal plantings, and other special places. The following are very desirable:

European Mountain-Ash	Lombardy Poplar	Globe-headed Elm
Umbrella Catalpa	Wheatley Elm	Laurel Willow

Frequently an especially fine tree is wanted as an ornamental specimen on the lawn, or as a shade or a memorial tree. For this purpose select specimens of most of the above mentioned are desirable, but in addition there are trees which possess special features which make them worthy of consideration, and we mention a few of these:

Schwedler Maple	White Birch	Tulip Tree
Copper Maple	Cut-leaved Weeping Birch	Amur Cork Tree
Wier Maple		

Many trees have not only good foliage and form, but also very attractive flowers and fruit which give them additional value in the garden or park at various seasons, as, for instance,

Choke-Cherry	Flowering Crabs	Mountain-Ash
Bird Cherry	Hawthorns	Horse-Chestnut
Cucumber Tree	Double-flowering Plums	Ohio Buckeye
Lindens	Tulip Tree	Western Catalpa
Amur Cork Tree		

Others, again, have very attractive foliage as to form or color, or change to beautiful colors in the autumn, as the

Honey Locust	Gingko	Schwedler Maple
Red Ash	Wier Maple	Copper Maple
Cut-leaved Birch	Laurel Willow	Sugar Maple
Silver Linden	Ailanthus	

TREES, continued

Drooping or weeping trees are sometimes desirable for the lawn, or near groups of trees. Of these the following are good:

Cut-leaved Birch	Weeping Mulberry	Weir Maple
Babylon Weeping Willow		

Besides the attraction of foliage and flowers, there are trees whose color and bark give them an additional value as a winter feature in the garden or park, as

Birches	Red-twigs Lindens	Golden-barked Willow
European Ash		

Where a quick immediate effect is wanted, the following trees are recommended:

Ailanthus	Silver Maple	Western Catalpa
Lombardy Poplar	Weir Silver Maple	

Trees are indispensable in landscape work and are planted for various purposes: as screens, for forest or park effect; as shade trees; and for street planting.

The large area in our nursery devoted to trees enables us to carry a very complete stock as to varieties and sizes. Our trees are priced according to the size of the trunk, measured the distance of the diameter from the ground; i.e. a 6-inch tree is measured 6 inches above the ground.

We give both the size and approximate age to demonstrate the great saving in time in buying the larger sizes.

Acer · The Maples

SILVER MAPLE. (*Acer dasycarpum*.) A familiar tree with spreading branches and deeply cut leaves. It successfully withstands city conditions. The most desirable of rapid-growing trees.

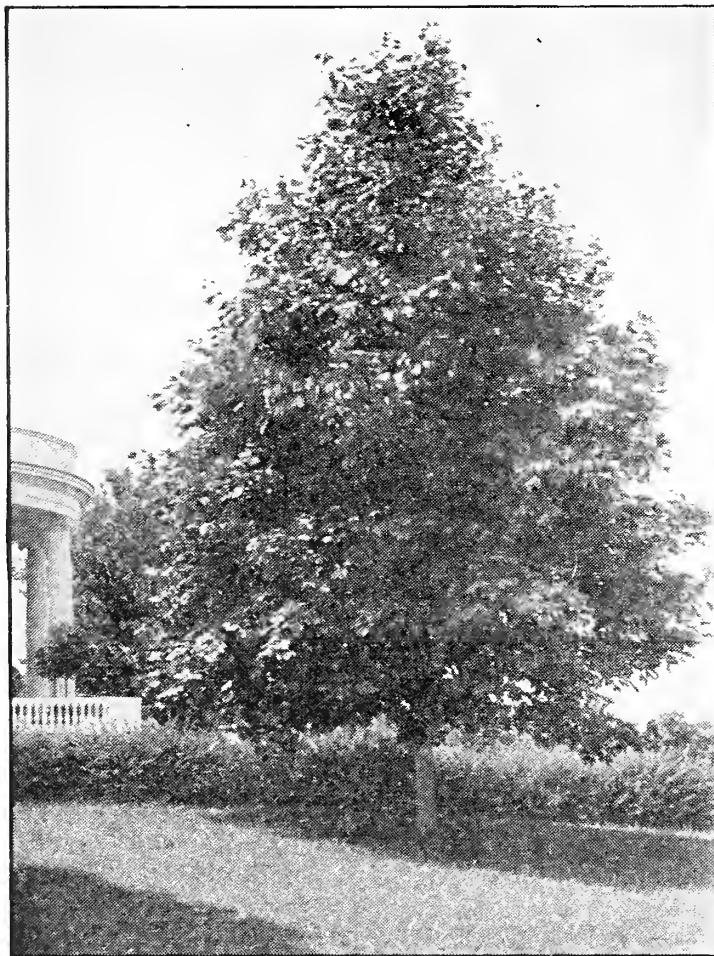
We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 7 to 14 yrs. old.

WEIR MAPLE. (*A. Wieri*.) A variety of the Silver Maple with the same general habits, but with long, slender, pendulous branches and exquisitely cut foliage. A very effective tree for groups or as a specimen it is hardy and fast growing.

We offer these from 2 to 4½-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

NORWAY MAPLE. (*A. platanoides*.) One of the handsomest and most desirable of the Maples, growing to a good height, with spreading branches and a compact, round head. It is one of the best trees for creating quick effects. We call special attention to the magnificent lot of large trees we have cultivated for that purpose. These have been frequently transplanted and will grow and thrive wherever placed.

We offer these from 2 to 10-in. diam.; 10 to 33 yrs. old.



Purple Norway Maple

ACER, continued

COPPER MAPLE. (*A. platanoides rubrum*.) Much like the Norway Maple in growth, size, and habit. The leaves are greenish red when unfolding, turning dark red in late summer. It makes a remarkably fine specimen on the lawn. One of the most beautiful trees for specimen planting because of its splendid coloring in both spring and fall.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 15 to 28 yrs. old.

BLOODLEAF MAPLE. (*A. Reitenbachi*.) Small, compact. Foliage blood-red, to purplish red.

We offer these from 4 to 7-in. diam.; 24 to 32 yrs. old.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE. (*A. Schwedleri*.) Much like the Norway Maple in growth, size, and habits. It is exceedingly effective with its bright red leaves in spring, later changing to a dark green. A very desirable addition to any garden; a fine tree for edging avenues.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 12 to 28 yrs. old.

SUGAR MAPLE. (*A. saccharum*.) Stately member of the Maple family; grows and thrives in almost any soil. Leaves dark green, assuming in autumn the most brilliant shades of scarlet, orange, and yellow. This is the tree from which maple sugar is derived. An excellent sort for street or lawn planting.

We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 12 to 24 yrs. old.

Æsculus · The Horse-Chestnuts

OHIO BUCKEYE. (*Æsculus glabra*.) A handsome, medium-sized tree, with spreading branches. The upright clusters of greenish white flowers are followed by large, odd, prickly seed-pods.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 12 yrs. old.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. (*Æ. Hippocastanum*.) A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches. In the spring, it displays showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers.

We offer these from 4 to 6-in. diam.; 14 to 18 yrs. old.

Ailanthus · Tree of Heaven

AILANTHUS. (*A. glandulosa*.) One of the most rapid growing trees, with handsome, large foliage, producing a luxuriant semi-tropical effect. They are very hardy, attain a good size, and grow in almost any soil, standing city conditions well, which makes them useful in many places for screen planting and as street trees.

We offer these from 1 to 3-in. diam.; 3 to 6 yrs. old.

Alnus · Alder

EUROPEAN ALDER. (*Alnus glutinosa*.) A vigorous-growing tree with dark green, dull foliage and picturesque cones, remaining on all winter. It is valuable for planting in damp situations and attains a fair size.

We offer these from 2 to 2½-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.



American Ash

Aralia · Angelica Tree

CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. (*Aralia Maximowiczi*.) A small tree, with mammoth, broad, palmate leaves, reddish brown stalks, and fine white flowers; hardy in the coldest northern winters, and will handsomely adorn the lawn.

We offer these from 3 to 4-in. diam.; 13 to 15 yrs. old.

Betula · The Birches

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH. (*Betula laciniata*.) These trees, with their elegant, slender branches and light, airy foliage, are general favorites as single specimens on the lawn. They are also effective grouped as a tall background for the larger shrubbery border or among evergreens, their silvery bark producing a fine contrast in winter.

We offer these in 2-in. diam.; 8 yrs. old.

CANOE BIRCH. (*B. papyrifera*.) This variety forms a large tree of upright growth, with large, handsome leaves and brilliant white bark.

We offer these from 1½ to 3-in. diam.; 6 to 11 yrs. old.

Catalpa · The Catalpas

UMBRELLA CATALPA. (*Catalpa Bungei*.) This is a very hardy tree, thriving under almost any condition. It is very useful for formal planting and arrangement.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½-in. diam.; 5 to 7 yrs. old.

WESTERN CATALPA. (*C. speciosa*.) A handsome flowering tree, very late to bloom; flowers white, sprinkled with violet or reddish spots.

We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 7 to 12 yrs. old.

Celtis · The Hackberry

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis occidentalis*.) Broad crown; smooth twigs, the bark on the larger branches being gray, with light spots and of a curious roughness. Fruit resembles a small cherry, turning almost black when ripe.

We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 12 to 24 yrs. old.

Cercidiphyllum · Katsura Tree

KATSURA TREE. (*C. japonicum*.) Rich reddish spring foliage, fall coloring salmon-pink.

We offer these from 6 to 10 ft. high.

Cratægus · The Hawthorns

These are highly ornamental large shrubs, growing to small trees exceedingly valuable for general landscape work. The foliage is fine in form and of a beautiful rich green. In spring and early summer they are completely covered by masses of beautiful white flowers followed by brilliant red fruit. The Hawthorns should be liberally used everywhere.

SCARLET THORN. (*Cratægus coccinea*.) The branches are spreading, with numerous stout, straight spines and large, bright green foliage. In May it is completely covered with beautiful white flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit.

COCKSPUR THORN. (*C. Crus-galli*.) A very decorative species with distinctive habits of broad, compact growth and with short, spurlike thorns. The foliage is of a beautiful deep green, assuming brilliant orange and scarlet shades in fall. It is beautiful in bloom, and the showy bright red fruit often remains on the branches until spring.

ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (*C. Oxyacantha*.) Of low growth, with branches covered with short, stiff spines. This species is very ornamental having finely cut dark green foliage in spring, followed by red fruit. Excellent for general plantings and for hedges.

Fraxinus · The Ash

WHITE ASH. (*Fraxinus americana*.) American tree of lofty growth, with upright, broad-spreading branches and light-colored bark. Quick of growth, with massive trunk.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

EUROPEAN ASH. (*F. excelsior*.) Taller than the White Ash, and with more handsomely rounded top. Foliage bright green, and keeps its color until heavy frost. A most desirable tree for the lawn.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

GREEN ASH. (*F. lanceolata*.) Medium-sized tree, with spreading branches; desirable for shade and ornament.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

RED ASH. (*F. pennsylvanica*.) Grows 50 feet or more in height; compact head, with light green foliage.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.



Umbrella Catalpa



For screening off undesirable objects where the planting area is limited in size, the Lombardy Poplars are possibly the best trees for the purpose. Grounds of Mr. O. S. Hawes, Grosse Point, Michigan

Ginkgo • Maidenhair Tree

MAIDENHAIR TREE. (*Ginkgo biloba*; *Ginkgo adiantifolia*.) A decidedly picturesque tree from Japan; of medium growth, with peculiar, fan-shaped foliage, much like that of the maidenhair fern. A strong and thrifty grower, well adapted for any climate.

We offer these from 3 to 4½-in. diam.; 12 to 15 yrs. old.

Gleditsia • Honeylocust

HONEYLOCUST. (*Gleditsia triacanthos*.) A tall tree, with spreading branches, armed with large, heavy thorns. In the fall, its flat, dark brown pods, with sweetish contents, remaining on the tree after the leaves fall, produce an extremely odd effect.

We offer these from 2 to 4-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

Gymnocladus • Coffee Tree

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (*Gymnocladus dioica*.) Its immense compound leaves give this tree a semi-tropical appearance, and its rough bark and coarse twigs give it an unusually sturdy aspect. There are only two species known, an Asian and an American; this gives the Kentucky Coffee Tree a unique position as regards most other trees.

We offer these from 2 to 4-in. diam.; 10 to 18 yrs. old.

Juglans • The Walnuts

BUTTERNUT. (*Juglans cinerea*.) Extra-large tree, with a low, round-topped crown. It bears large crops of nuts with sweet kernels.

We offer these from 2 to 2½-in. diam.; 10 to 12 yrs. old.

BLACK WALNUT. (*J. nigra*.) One of the finest of our native trees, growing to a great height.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 12 to 18 yrs. old.

JAPANESE WALNUT. (*J. Sieboldiana*.) This is worth while as an ornamental tree as well as a nut tree. The nuts are borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each and have a smooth shell, thicker than English Walnuts, and somewhat resembling pecans.

We offer these from 1½ to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

Liriodendron • Tulip Tree

TULIP TREE. (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*.) A fast-growing tree of symmetrical growth, with bright green foliage and handsome, large, orange-green, tulip-like flowers.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 6 to 8 yrs. old.

Malus • The Flowering Crabs

SIBERIAN CRAB. (*Malus baccata*.) A very attractive and ornamental small tree with bright green foliage and pure white flowers, followed by small yellow or red, often translucent fruit.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam. only.

WILD SWEET CRAB. (*M. coronaria*.) Fragrant blush bloom; large fruit.

We offer these from 1½ to 3-in. diam.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. (*M. floribunda*.) An exceedingly attractive group of small trees with a wealth of fragrant white, pink, or red flowers in the early spring—some varieties have attractive small fruit. Excellent for mass planting, for the back of the shrubbery border, or as specimen.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

CARMINE CRAB. (*M. atrosanguinea*.) Flowers are bright crimson. A beautiful small tree for use on lawns of medium size, or grouped in larger areas.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

BECHTEL CRAB. (*P. ioensis plena*.) A medium-sized tree or large shrub of graceful form and bearing exquisitely handsome double flowers, resembling small roses, delicate pink in color, and fragrant. The most distinctive of all the Flowering Crabs, and admirably adapted to growing on a small lawn, in front of the house, or with a background of dark evergreens which brings out its wondrous beauty.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam.

PARKMAN CRAB. (*P. Parkmanni*.) Semi-double, rose-colored flowers.

Magnolia • The Magnolias

CUCUMBER TREE. (*Magnolia acuminata*.) A tall, pyramidal tree with soft light green foliage, and attractive, greenish yellow or bluish green flowers during June.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

Morus • The Mulberry

WEEPING MULBERRY. (*Morus alba pendula*.) An interesting form of the Mulberry family. One of the hardiest, most vigorous, and popular of weeping trees.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 11 yrs. old.

Phellodendron

AMUR CORK TREE. (*Phellodendron amurense*.) Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and makes an attractive addition to the ornamental small trees usually grown in this country. Fine for growing in groups with high-growing shrubbery, or as a specimen on the lawn.

We offer these from 2 to 4-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

Populus • The Poplars

LOMBARDY POPLAR. (*Populus nigra italicica*.) A tall, close-growing tree, forming a narrow, graceful spire. Rapid-growing and very hardy.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 5 to 7 yrs. old.

Prunus • The Flowering Plums

AMERICAN PLUM. (*Prunus americana*.) A tree with great variations. Parent of most native Plums. We offer these from 1 to 3-in. diam.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. (*P. Padus*.) Pyramidal tree with bright green foliage and clusters of pure white flowers followed by bird-attracting black fruit.

We offer these from 6 to 10 ft. high; 5 to 9 yrs. old.

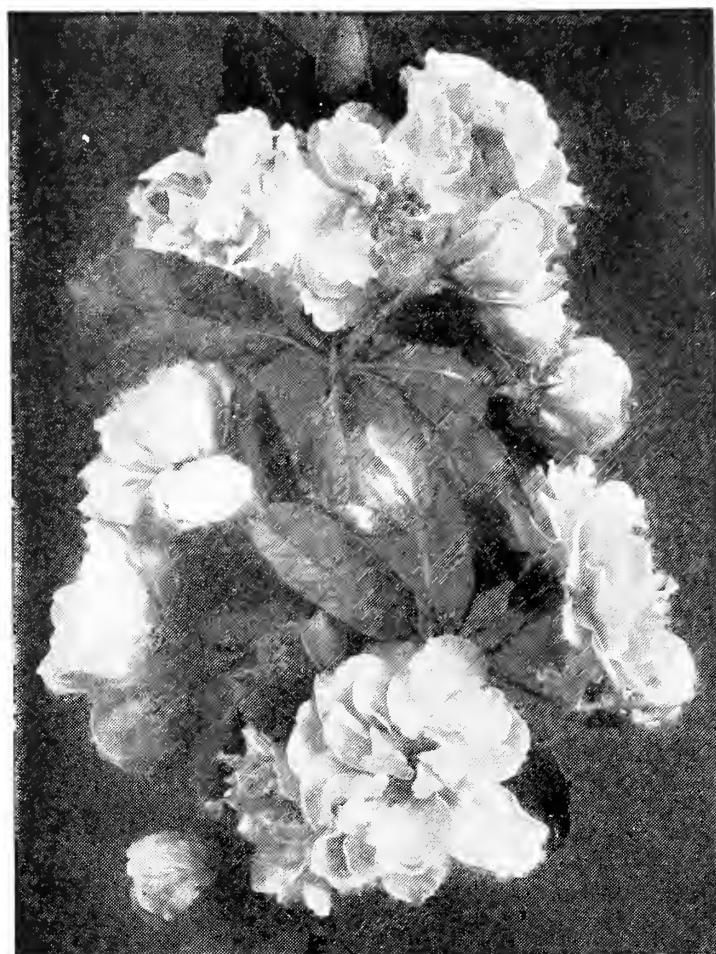
PIN CHERRY. (*P. pennsylvanica*.) Native tree growing to moderate proportions. Twigs slender and reddish in color. Splendid for naturalistic plantings.

We offer these from 2 to 2½-in. diam.

PURPLELEAF PLUM. (*P. Pissardi*.) A small and very hardy tree, with purple foliage. It blooms in the spring before the leaves appear, the flowers being of a light pink.



Pin Cherry



Double-flowering Crab

PRUNUS, continued

CHOKE CHERRY. (*P. virginiana*.) Handsome flowering tree; of bushy habit. Flowers are borne in short clusters and are very showy. Often used as a large shrub.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

Quercus • The Oaks

MOSSYCUP OAK. (*Quercus macrocarpa*.) The Bur Oak is of vigorous growth and becomes a stately tree of picturesque appearance in winter, with its corky spreading branches forming a broad, round head.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½-in. diam.; 8 to 13 yrs. old.

PIN OAK. (*Q. palustris*.) An exceedingly handsome tree, with drooping branches and picturesque, pyramidal head. (See illustration page 12.)

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.

SCARLET OAK. (*Q. coccinea*.) A native variety of rapid growth and pyramidal form; the foliage changes in the autumn to a brilliant scarlet.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.

RED OAK. (*Q. rubra*.) One of the finest of the Oaks, growing to large size, with a fine, round top.

We offer these from 1½ to 2-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

Salix • The Willows

BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW. (*Salix babylonica*.) This is a vigorous tree, growing to immense size, with long, slender, drooping branches. A very effective feature in the landscape, particularly near water, and also for screen planting.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam. size.

LAUREL WILLOW. (*S. pentandra*.) A medium-sized tree, with light brown branches, and large, oval, dense foliage, dark green and very glossy. One of the best Willows for foliage effects.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 6 to 8 yrs. old.



Vistas like this may be easily obtained on your grounds, if they are properly planned and planted

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Sorbus aucuparia*.) This is the Rowan Tree of ancient fame. Fine as a specimen or in group planting, with its finely cut foliage and masses of white, fragrant flowers, followed by brilliant scarlet berries, which the birds love. Most effective when placed where a background of evergreens or heavy foliaged trees emphasize the color of the berries.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½-in. diam.; 8 to 12 yrs. old.



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). See page 11

Tilia · The Lindens

AMERICAN LINDEN. (*Tilia americana*.) A handsome, large, native tree; bears beautiful, creamy white flowers in early summer. Stands transplanting well, and our large trees will soon produce satisfactory results in landscape planting, along the highways, in city parks, or as specimens on the home grounds. It grows well in almost all locations, has few diseases and almost no insect pests to interfere with its development.

We offer these from 2 to 8-in. diam.; 9 to 22 yrs. old.

REDTWIG LINDEN. (*T. corallina*.) A handsome form of the European Linden, with the bark of the branches very bright red, giving a decidedly picturesque effect to the tree, especially in early spring. The leaves are as large as the type, and turn to rich golden tints in autumn, forming a vivid contrast to the bark.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 10 to 21 yrs. old.

LITTLELEAF LINDEN. (*T. cordata*.) Smaller in growth than the other Lindens. A splendid tree for street or avenue plantings.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

BIGLEAF LINDEN. (*T. platyphyllos*.) Somewhat resembles the American Linden, but the leaves are of a more pronounced heart-shape, bright green in color, fading to beautiful tones of yellow and brown in autumn. The flowers are fully as large as those of the American Linden, but are more strongly tinged with yellow, which gives them a rich cream color; the fragrance is not quite so pronounced. One of the best Lindens for general use on lawns or streets.

We offer these from 2 to 4-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

CRIMEAN LINDEN. (*T. euchlora*; *T. dasystyla*.) Pyramidal head and dark, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. The bark of the young branches is bright green; a distinct and valuable Linden.

We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 10 to 16 yrs. old.

SILVER LINDEN. (*T. tomentosa*.) A shapely tree of very dense growth; a native of Europe.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 10 to 18 yrs. old.



This shows our Elm trees in the nursery row—widely spaced to develop naturally

Taxodium · The Cypress

BALDCYPRESS. (*Taxodium distichum*.) Tall, thin shape; soft light green foliage, cinnamon-brown bark. *We offer these from 1 to 3-in. diam.*

Ulmus · The Elms

AMERICAN ELM. (*Ulmus americana*.) The handsomest of our American lawn or street trees, growing to great size, with wide-spreading graceful branches. We call special attention to our trees grown for immediate effects. These have all been cultivated and frequently transplanted, and with them it is possible to have fine, large trees in a remarkably short time.

We offer these from 2 to 8-in. diam.; 9 to 25 yrs. old.

ENGLISH ELM. (*U. campestris*.) Spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. A particularly strong and sturdy variety for northern planting. A splendid shade tree, and of much value for street planting. The foliage holds its color longer than others.

We offer these from 2 to 6-in. diam.; 11 to 22 yrs. old.

BELGIAN ELM. (*U. latifolia*.) For street and avenue planting; compact and upright in habit. Foliage golden in autumn.

We offer these from 1½ to 5-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

CANADIAN ELM. (*U. campestris, Ontario*.) This is a fine tree of upright habit, forming a good head; a fast grower, sturdy, hardy, excellent for lawn or street.

We offer these from 1½ to 3½-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

BLANDFORD ELM. (*U. superba*.) Wide-spreading branches which incline to droop, forming a round-topped head.

We offer these from 2 to 4½-in. diam.; 10 to 16 yrs. old.

GLOBE ELM. (*U. umbraculifera*.) Clean, straight stems; branched at top, forming a globe-shaped head.

We offer these from 4 to 5-in. diam.; 24 to 28 yrs. old.

HUNTINGDON ELM. (*U. vegeta*.) A desirable form of Scotch Elm, of upright growth; strong and sturdy, and a splendid tree for lawn and avenue.

We offer these from 2 to 3-in. diam.; 10 to 12 yrs. old.

ULMUS, continued

WHEATLEY ELM. (*U. Wheatleyi*.) This is a very distinct hardy tree of a formal pyramidal shape. The foliage is dark green and withstands the smoke of cities very well. An excellent tree for street planting, for formal arrangement, and as specimen.

We offer these from 2 to 5-in. diam.; 13 to 21 yrs. old.



American Linden



A particularly pleasing arrangement of flowering shrubs and open lawn

SHRUBS

Shrubs are absolutely indispensable for the making of any type of garden, and we have them in such amazing variety that any desired effect can be obtained by proper selection. We should therefore study them from the standpoint of form, habit of growth, color and texture of foliage, color of flower and fruit, and from their effect in the winter landscape.

Of shrubs with white or cream-colored flowers there are very many. These are some of the best:

Button Bush	Hawthorn	Deutzia
Elder	Hydrangea	Bridal Wreath and other Spirea
White Rugosa Rose	Viburnum	Jetbead
White Weigela	American Juneberry	White Double-flowering Almond
White Rose of Sharon	Morrow Honeysuckle	Manchurian Honeysuckle
White Common lilac	White Hybrid Lilac	Japan Lilac
Ninebark Spirea		

Many shrubs have lovely pink, rose or red flowers and the following are among the best:

Tamarisk	Froebel Spirea	Anthony Waterer Spirea
Pink Double-flowering Almond	Double-flowering Plum	Crimson-flowering Currant
Japanese Quince	Rose of Sharon	Hybrid Lilacs
Tartarian and Oriental Honey-suckles	Rose-flowered Weigela	Weigela, Eva Rathke
Swamp Rose	Sweetbrier Rose	Prairie Rose
	Pink Rugosa Rose	

Not so many shrubs have lavender, blue, and purple flowers, yet there are some very fine ones, such as:

Common Lilac	Hybrid Lilac	Chinese Lilac
Rose of Sharon	Matrimony Vine	

There are many shrubs with beautiful yellow flowers, as, for instance,

Fly Honeysuckle	Border Forsythia	Double-flowering Kerria
Siberian Pea Tree	Witch Hazel	
Sea Buckthorn	Buttercup Bush	Golden St. John-Wort
Cornelian Cherry		

The fruit-bearing shrubs are not only very effective for their decorative value in the landscape, but they are also very valuable as a source of food for birds in the winter time, and should be extensively planted for this reason. Among shrubs with rose-colored or red fruit, the following varieties are fine:

American Bittersweet	Japanese Bittersweet	Cranberry Bush
Hawthorn	Coral Berry	Cornelian Cherry
Bush Honeysuckle	Winged Euonymus	European Burning Bush
Elder		

Of shrubs with blue or purplish black fruits, the following varieties are best known:

Buckthorn	Glossy Buckthorn	Privets
Siebold Viburnum	Arrow-wood	Elder
Juneberry	Kerria	

SHRUBS, continued

A few shrubs have white or yellow fruit. Of these the following are very desirable:

Russian Olive	Sea Buckthorn	Coral Dogwood
Manchurian Honeysuckle		

Partial Shade. There are many places near buildings or under trees that are in partial shade a greater part of the time, where sun-loving shrubs will not grow. For such places the following can be recommended:

American Black Currant	Privet	Mock Orange
Coral Berry	Snowberry	Five-leaved Aralia
Golden St. John-Wort	Southern Bush Honeysuckle	Border Forsythia (Golden Bell)
European Burning Bush	Snowhill Hydrangea	Dogwood
Ninebark Spirea	Elder	Cranberry Bush

Where a luxuriant, semi-tropical foliage effect is desired, the following shrubs are very useful:

Devil-Walkingstick	Tree of Heaven (kept low by yearly severe cutting back)	Sumac
Five-leaved Aralia		Elders

A light, airy effect can be produced by the use of:

Tamarisk	Thunberg Spirea	Cut-leaved Elder
Fern-leaved Sumac, and others		

All nature students admire the beautiful winter effects of the various colors and peculiarities of bark not to speak of the grace of twig and general structure of the different shrubs. Among the most interesting we may mention

Coral Dogwood	Golden-twig Dogwood	European Burning Bush
Winged Euonymus	Kerria	Willows, in variety (kept low by annual severe pruning)

There are many shrubs that normally do not attain large size but remain low to medium in height. Of these the following are very useful for low planting or foreground effect:

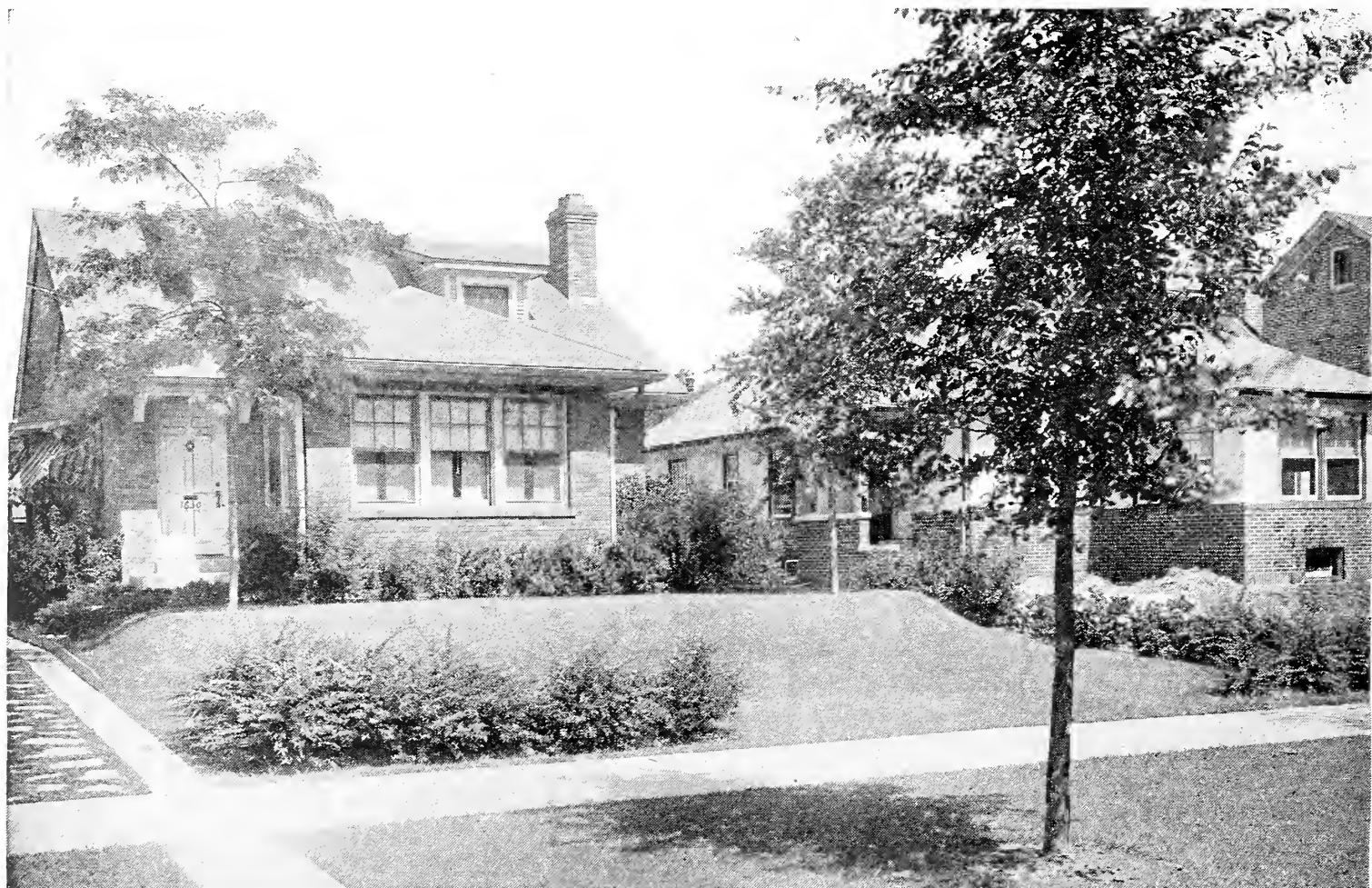
Lemoine Mock Orange, and its varieties	Lemoine Deutzia	Golden St. John-Wort
Japanese Barberry	Coral Berry	Snowberry
Hydrangea	Weigela, Eva Rathke	Rosa rugosa and other hardy Roses
Anthony Waterer Spirea	Snowhill Hydrangea	Froebel Spirea
Double Kerria	Regel Privet	Flowering Almond

For hedges, the shrubs listed below are excellent:

Amur River Privet	Regel Privet	Hawthorn
Buckthorn	Glossy Buckthorn	Japanese Barberry
Russian Mulberry	Lilacs	Southern Bush Honeysuckle
Bridal Wreath Spirea	Russian Olive	



Six months before the above illustration was made these grounds were an unbroken stretch of prairie land. The large trees, evergreens, and shrubs have immediately transformed the grounds into an inviting and delightful spot. Grounds about the Ingalls Memorial Hospital, Harvey, Illinois.



The smaller home often offers unusual opportunities for landscape planting and the above illustration typifies an example carried out by our organization. Grounds of Mr. John F. Krema, Wilmette, Illinois

Amelanchier • The Shadblow

DOWNTY SERVICEBERRY. (*Amelanchier canadensis*.) A shrub growing 4 to 7 feet tall. The bush is almost completely covered with white flowers early in the spring. Fine for the border and the wild garden.

EUROPEAN SHADBLOW. (*A. rotundifolia*.) A dwarf shrub with long-petaled flowers borne in short clusters, and blue-black berries which are very palatable.

Aralia • The Aralia

FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA. (*Aralia pentaphylla*.) A medium-sized shrub, with arching branches and large, shining foliage, producing a semi-tropical effect which is its chief attraction. A strong and vigorous grower, valuable for creating an immediate effect.

DEVIL-WALKINGSTICK. (*A. spinosa*.) A very effective, large-growing shrub with stout stems and branches armed with heavy spikes. The large and deeply cut leaves and the enormous clusters of fragrant white flowers which are followed by deep purple berries give this variety a very distinct sub-tropical appearance. Very effective in group planting.

Berberis • The Barberries

JAPANESE BARBERRY. (*Berberis Thunbergi*.) A very fine low shrub of Japanese origin, with bright green foliage, changing to orange and crimson in the fall. The beautiful red berries remain on the branches all winter, giving additional value to this useful plant. An excellent shrub for hedges and for general planting in the shrubbery. Recommended by U. S. Government as not injurious to the wheat crop.

Caragana • The Pea Shrub

SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB. (*Caragana arborescens*.) A tall-growing shrub with small, bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in the late spring, and light green fine foliage; good for the shrubbery border, especially in semi-shaded places.

Cephalanthus • The Button Bush

BUTTON BUSH. (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*.) A sturdy shrub with erect branches, light green foliage, and odd-looking, ball-shaped cluster of flowers like a round button on long stems; distinctively ornamental at all times.

CORCHORUS. See *Kerria*.

Corylus • The Hazel

EUROPEAN HAZEL. (*Corylus Avellana*.) A tall-growing shrub, with heart-shaped leaves of dark green; dainty yellowish flowers in long, pendent catkins, and producing large, sweet, edible nuts in peculiarly ruffled husks. Absolutely hardy and a most valuable shrub for mass effect.

Cornus • The Osier Dogwoods

CORAL DOGWOOD. (*Cornus sibirica*.) A rather high-growing shrub, with bright coral-red branches. The brilliancy of its bark is most pronounced in winter and early spring, when it becomes the feature of the landscape.

PAGODA DOGWOOD. (*C. alternifolia*.) Branches form flat, spreading tiers; fruit dark blue.

GRAY DOGWOOD. (*C. paniculata*.) Light gray branches. Flowers with white fruit on red stems in fall.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. (*C. mas*.) A large, dense shrub or small tree, with fine, glossy foliage. The fruit is bright scarlet and very showy, clinging to the branches for a long time. If planted in front of evergreens, the contrast is striking.

GOLDEN TWIG DOGWOOD. (*C. flaviramea*.) A handsome shrub, growing to middle height, with bright, shining golden yellow bark on its branches, which is its distinguishing characteristic.



Strong effective plantings at entrances are always interesting

Cotoneaster

PEKING COTONEASTER. (*Cotoneaster acutifolia.*) Small white flowers; black fruit; small, oval, lustrous leaves.

Cydonia • The Quince

JAPANESE QUINCE. (*Cydonia japonica.*) A splendid shrub, growing to medium height; the foliage is dark green and glossy, and in May the plant is completely covered with white, rose, or red flowers. An excellent shrub for the border, for mass-planting, and for hedges.

Deutzia • The Deutzias

LEMOINE DEUTZIA. (*Deutzia Lemoinei.*) A small, graceful shrub, with slender-arching branches. Dainty white flowers are borne in graceful sprays.

LEMOINE DWARF DEUTZIA. (*D. Lemoinei compacta.*) This is a more dwarf and dense form of the above variety.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA. A spreading shrub, growing to medium height. Handsome white flowers are borne in broad clusters in early spring.

DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA. (*D. Wellsi.*) A tall-growing variety. The pure white, double flowers are borne in handsome, upright clusters and are the largest and most showy of any of the Deutzias.

Diervilla • Bush Honeysuckle

SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (*Diervilla sessilifolia.*) Of spreading habit and medium height; yellow flowers. Well adapted to northern latitudes.

Elæagnus • Russian Olive

RUSSIAN OLIVE. (*Elæagnus angustifolia.*) A fine, tall-growing shrub for the border or as specimen. It has silvery green foliage and small yellow flowers, followed by silvery fruit. It is very hardy and a vigorous grower.

Euonymus • Burning Bush

WINGED EUONYMUS. (*Euonymus alatus.*) A shrub of medium height, with branches bearing odd, corky "wings." Its combination of corky branches, handsome foliage, and beautiful fruit make it of unusual value as an ornament to the lawn. The foliage is oval in form, rich green in summer, but changes to brilliant red and crimson in the fall.

EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. (*E. europæus.*) An erect-growing, tall shrub with fine foliage, which turns to brilliant colors in the fall. It has beautiful rose-colored fruit in great abundance in the fall and early winter, and the bark retains its bright green color all winter. Fine for mass planting and in the shrubbery border.

Forestiera • Adelia

ADELIA. (*Forestiera acuminata.*) Grows to about 8 feet in height; yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small black fruits.

Forsythia • Golden Bell

BORDER FORSYTHIA. (*Forsythia intermedia.*) Grows to medium height; slender, arching branches weighted with golden yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves are out. Should be planted in large masses for the most brilliant effects.

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA. (*F. spectabilis.*) Glossy green foliage and bright golden flowers.

WEEPING FORSYTHIA. (*F. suspensa.*) Golden yellow blooms; branches prostrate. Especially good for slopes.

UPRIGHT GOLDEN BELL. (*F. Fortunei.*) A shrub of medium height, with long, slender, pendent branches. The quaintly twisted, four-petaled flowers of bright golden yellow, cover the entire bush at the first breath of spring before the leaves are out. Excellent for margins of massed shrub plantings because of habit of growth and mass of bloom.



Large-flowered hardy Hydrangea

Hippophae · Sea Buckthorn

SEA BUCKTHORN. (*Hippophae rhamnoides*.) A hardy shrub of large size, with narrow, silvery, yellowish flowers in the spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored fruits that last well into the winter.



Snowball Hydrangea

Hamamelis · Witch Hazel

WITCH HAZEL. (*Hamamelis virginiana*.) A native shrub of spreading habit, which grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet. The leaves are obliquely heart-shaped, turning in autumn to bright yellow, orange, or purple. A valuable characteristic of this shrub is that it blossoms in very late fall, the latest of all flowering shrubs to bloom, when most other growths are becoming dormant. The narrow flowers carried along the almost naked branches are bright yellow and often appear distorted and twisted. It gets its name from the fact that it bears fruits and flowers at the same time.

Hibiscus · Rose of Sharon

SHRUB ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON. (*Hibiscus syriacus*.) One of the commonest of ornamental shrubs and hardy as far north as Ontario. It is very variable in character of flowers, the colors ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh-color and white; it also has many double forms. This shrub grows 6 to 12 feet high, is tree-like in appearance, and is noted for its complex network of numerous branches. The following are very desirable varieties:

- albus plenus.* Double; white.
- amplissimus.* Very double; vinous rose.
- anemonæflorus.* Double; vinous red.
- ardens.* Double; violet-rose.
- Boule de Feu.* Very double; bright red.
- cœlestis.* Single; blue.
- Jeanne d'Arc.* Double; white.
- Lady Stanley.* Semi-double; rosy white.
- purpureus foliis-variegatis.* Dark red; leaves variegated.
- ruber.* Deep red.

Hydrangea · The Hydrangeas

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*.) A magnificent bush of medium height, with masses of white flower-heads, like large snowballs, coming earlier than *H. paniculata*. One of the latest and best additions to the hardy shrubs.

HYDRANGEA, continued

PEEGEE HARDY HYDRANGEA. (*H. paniculata grandiflora*.) The flowers are borne in immense, pointed clusters, creamy white when fully expanded, and continuing in bloom for a month. Later the huge flowerheads change to tones of rose and bronze where exposed to the sun. The bush grows to medium height, and can be successfully trained to tree form.

HARDY HYDRANGEA. (*H. paniculata*.) A very tall, hardy shrub, the earliest of all the Hydrangeas to bloom. The blossoms are borne in heads, or panicles, and are creamy white when first opened. The clusters differ from those of the well-known large-flowered variety in that they consist of small, star-like flowers, interspersed with large, flat, sterile flowers which change with the season to shades of rose and purple.

Hypericum • St. John-Wort

GOLDEN ST. JOHN-WORT. (*Hypericum aureum*.) An effective and beautiful shrub, growing to medium height. The flowers are shining golden yellow, and when in full bloom the bush appears as if it were studded with gold.

Ilex • Winterberry

WINTERBERRY. (*Ilex verticillata*.) Thick-growing shrub; brilliant red fruit remaining until midwinter.

Kerria • Kerria

DOUBLE KERRIA. (*Kerria fl.-pl.*) A graceful shrub from Japan; remarkably strong and thrifty; valuable for producing immediate effect in the shrubbery border.

Lycium • Matrimony Vine

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. (*Lycium chinense*.) While generally listed as a vine, this is really a low-growing shrub, with long, slender, thorny branches; flowers light purple, followed by clusters of scarlet or coral-red berries.

Ligustrum • Privet

AMUR PRIVET. (*Ligustrum amurense*.) A hardy and vigorous shrub, especially for northern planting; excellent for hedges as it will stand shearing to any desired shape or height.

REGEL PRIVET. (*L. Regelianum*.) A low form of Privet with spreading branches, fine foliage, small white flowers, and black berries remaining in the branches all winter. Very desirable shrub for low hedges or where a rather low effect is needed.

Lonicera • The Honeysuckle

WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera bella albida*.) One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles, with masses of fine white flowers, in May, followed by scarlet berries remaining nearly all summer.

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Morrowi*.) A Japanese shrub of medium height, but of wide-spreading growth, with gracefully recurving branches; foliage lighter than that of the other varieties; flowers bluish-white, followed by bright red berries. Our stock will produce an immediate effect.

BUCKTHORN HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. orientalis*.) One of the tallest; handsome foliage; flowers pale violet or of a pinkish hue, appearing in the late spring; berries black.

RED-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. rubriflora*.) Bright red flowers.

SMALL-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. parviflora*.) Very attractive variety of Bush Honeysuckle with whitish yellow flowers and red berries.

MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Ruprechtiana*.) A large shrub; small, pale blue-green foliage; white flowers in early May, completely cover the bush, followed by yellow fruit. Absolutely hardy and vigorous.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. tatarica*.) The best-known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, growing to a good height, with upright or spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers, borne in late spring, are white or pink, followed by orange or red berries.



A rich and dignified effect in a planting about an apartment near the North Shore, Chicago

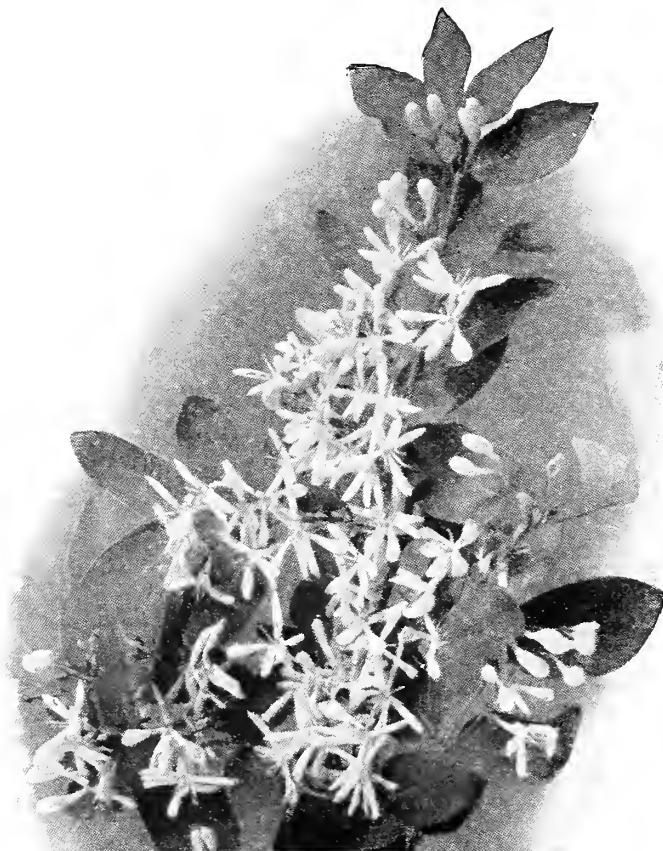


A corner property often offers unusual opportunities for a delightful landscape effect.
Grounds of Mr. H. N. Bruns, River Forest, Illinois

LONICERA, continued

BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. tatarica grandiflora.*) A beautiful shrub of vigorous growth, producing large, bright pink flowers, striped white, in June.

PINK-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. splendens.*) Unusually large leaves, pink flowers, and berries most always red but sometimes yellow.



Tartarian Honeysuckle. See page 19

LONICERA, continued

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. chrysanthia.*) A very attractive variety with yellow flowers and coral-red berries.

FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Xystosteum.*) Strong grower of irregular habits; flowers yellowish white; berries dark red.

Morus • Mulberry

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (*Morus alba tatarica.*) When trained in shrub form, the White Mulberry makes a handsome, interesting plant. An extra-strong and thrifty grower. It makes a most practical hedge plant by reason of its rapid and dense growth, and it stands shearing to any extent.

Philadelphus • Mock Orange

SWEET MOCK ORANGE. (*Philadelphus coronarius.*) An old-time shrub of upright growth. The flowers are creamy white, very fragrant, and borne in great abundance in late May and early June. It is extremely hardy and vigorous. Our stock is particularly valuable for immediate effect in landscape planting.

GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (*P. coronarius foliis aureis.*) A dwarf form of the old-fashioned variety.

BIG SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE. (*P. grandiflorus.*) The pure white flowers are larger than those of the other varieties. One of the finest of the family for creating quick effect in landscape planting.

DOUBLE MOCK ORANGE. (*P. dianthiflorus.*) Dwarf form, with double, cream-colored, fragrant flowers.

AVALANCHE MOCK ORANGE. (*P., Avalanche.*) Graceful, slender, arching branches; snowy white flowers.



Through the careful blending of evergreens, shrubs and vines the harsh lines of the house have been relieved, making the entire effect a harmonious setting for the home. Grounds of Mr. Dwight Smith, Evanston, Ill.

PHILADELPHUS, continued

BOUQUET BLANC MOCK ORANGE. (P., Bouquet Blanc.) Flowers pure white; profuse bloomer.

SNOWBANK MOCK ORANGE. (P. nivalis.) Tall; free flowering; odorless.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE. (P. coronarius fl.-pl.) Lower-growing than the old-fashioned sort, but much like it except that the flowers are double and exquisitely formed.

Physocarpus • Ninebark

NINEBARK. (Physocarpus opulifolius.) A fast-growing tall shrub, with good foliage; attractive white flowers, followed by reddish brown fruit. A useful shrub for screen and border planting.

GOLDEN NINEBARK. (P. opulifolius aureus.) A striking form of the Ninebark, growing very tall, with arching branches, bright yellow leaves and showy flowers.

Prunus • The Flowering Almond

DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. (Prunus glandulosa rosea.) Old-fashioned shrub of low growth, covered with double pink flowers in early spring.

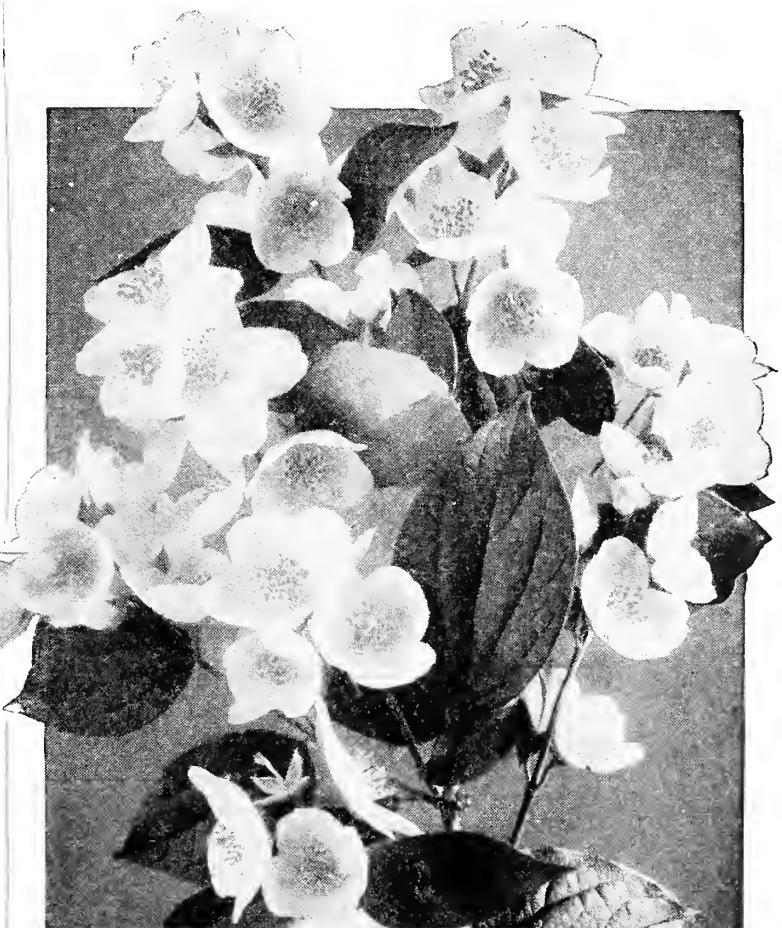
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (P. glandulosa alba.) Dwarf shrub; produces showy white flowers early in May, before leaves appear.

Rhamnus • The Buckthorns

BUCKTHORN. (Rhamnus cathartica.) A tall-growing shrub with spiny branches, beautiful dark green glossy foliage, and masses of attractive black berries which hang on all winter. An excellent plant for the border and for screen planting, also for hedges. Can be pruned to shape without injury.

RHAMNUS, continued

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN. (R. Frangula.) A high-growing shrub, with bright, shining foliage; bears a profusion of bright red berries, which change to glistening black when ripe. For producing immediate effect, our large-size plants cannot be excelled, and our hedge plants are particularly strong and vigorous.



Mock Orange



Rugosa Roses

Rhodotypos • Jetbead

JETBEAD. (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*.) A distinct and handsome shrub from Japan. The flowers are pure white, and cover the bush with their profusion. It blooms intermittently all summer.

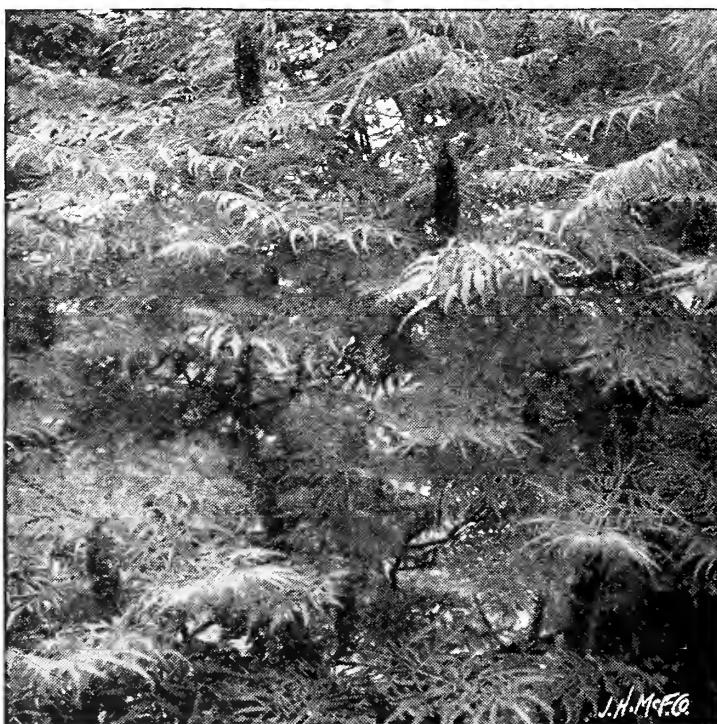
Rhus • The Sumac

SMOOTH SUMAC. (*Rhus glabra*.) A shrub or low tree, with a rather open crown. The flowers are followed by brilliant brown pyramids of seeds, which remain all winter. Should be placed in the background of mixed shrub plantings.

STAGHORN SUMAC. (*R. typhina*.) Quickly reaches the stature of a fairly good-sized tree. The young growth is densely covered with a velvety down, much like a stag's horn.

FERN-LEAVED SUMAC. (*R. typhina laciniata*.) One of the most attractive of our Sumacs, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage, which in the fall turns to a brilliant crimson, the color of the clusters of seed. A splendid shrub for the border and for mass planting.

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. (*R. cotinus*.) A high-growing bush or small tree with distinctive round foliage and peculiar thread-like purple flowers, in large, loose heads, that give the effect of purplish smoke.



Fern-leaved Sumac

Ribes • The Flowering Currant

MOUNTAIN Currant. (*Ribes alpinum*.) A dwarf-growing bush, with whitish bark and leaves covered with a fine down. The flowers are yellow and produced in dainty clusters. These are followed by large, handsome, showy scarlet fruit.

Robinia • The Locust

COMMON LOCUST. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) A tree with a comparatively narrow crown. Leaves bright green, turning pale yellow in autumn. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in drooping racemes, in May or June.

Rosa • The Shrubby Roses

MEADOW ROSE. (*Rosa blanda*.) Single; pink; showy bright-red fruit in fall; crimson twigs.

SWAMP ROSE. (*R. palustris*.) Grows into a vigorous bush of medium height; in June is a mass of single Roses of an exquisite shade of pink.

VIRGINIA ROSE. (*R. lucida*.) A dwarf form with shining foliage and bright pink flowers; adapted for borders.

BRISTLY ROSE. (*R. nitida*.) Low shrub. Branches covered with reddish bristles; fine single reddish flowers.

SWEETBRIER ROSE. (*R. rubiginosa*.) An upright-growing bush, with numerous branches. Bright pink flowers are carried on mossy stems, and are followed by orange-red or scarlet hips. Foliage very fragrant.

HYBRID SWEETBRIERS. (*R. rubiginosa hybrids*.) These are crosses between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses. They are vigorous and perfectly hardy with sweet-scented foliage and single or semi-double fragrant flowers. They are fine for the shrubbery border, for mass planting and for covering old walls.

Amy Robsart. Dark rose.

Flora McIvor. Blush-white.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful tint of soft copper or yellow.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of yellowish fawn; very sweet-scented and a good bloomer.

RED-LEAVED ROSE. (*R. rubrifolia*.) Flowers pink, borne in clusters.

RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa*.) Sturdy bushes with dark, rich, leathery foliage that is oddly wrinkled. Large, fragrant, single and semi-double flowers are produced in abundance all summer, followed in the autumn by orange-red and scarlet seed-pods. One of our best Roses for shrubbery and hedge planting.

WHITE RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa alba*.) White variety of the above.



Barberry, Sumac, Lilacs and Ivy combine to make this house impressive and beautiful

ROSA, continued

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa* hybrids.) This class of new fine Roses can be used in so many places that they are almost indispensable, having the foliage and growth and habits of the parent variety and beautiful large double or semi-double fragrant flowers in great abundance. Splendid for the shrubbery border, for mass-planting, and for hedges.

Mme. Georges Bruant. Semi-double; white.

Nova Zembla. Very large and full; white.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Perfectly double; white.

Conrad F. Meyer. A magnificent Rose; flowers as perfectly formed as the best Hybrid Perpetual and of a beautiful silvery rose.

Comte d'Empremesnil. Semi-double; light red.

Hansa. Large; double; red.

MOSS ROSES. (*R. gallica* hybrids.) These Old-World favorites with their lovely moss-covered buds are entirely hardy everywhere and are practically permanent, when once planted. Excellent for the flower-garden and for the shrubbery border.

Blanche Moreau. Large and full; white.

Crested Moss. Dark red.

Elizabeth Rowe. Pink.

HARISON'S YELLOW ROSE. (*R. foetida* Harisoni.) One of the finest pure deep yellow hardy Roses grown.

PRAIRIE ROSE. (*R. setigera*.) Flowers deep rose; seed-pods develop into bright red fruits which remain on the branches for a long time. The bush can be trained over arches or on trellises, much like a climbing Rose.

Salix · The Willows

GOAT WILLOW. (*Salix caprea*.) Small tree with upright branches; leaves light green, covered with hairs; opening catkins or flowers conspicuous in early spring.

We offer these from 5 to 8 ft. high, bushy; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

SILVERLEAF WILLOW. (*S. regalis*.) Foliage silvery green; branches brownish yellow.

We offer these from 6 to 10 ft. high; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

SALIX, continued

GOLDEN WILLOW. (*S. vitellina aurea*.) One of the very first trees to feel the approach of spring. Fine for planting in groups with other deciduous trees to give variety. A rapid, vigorous grower.

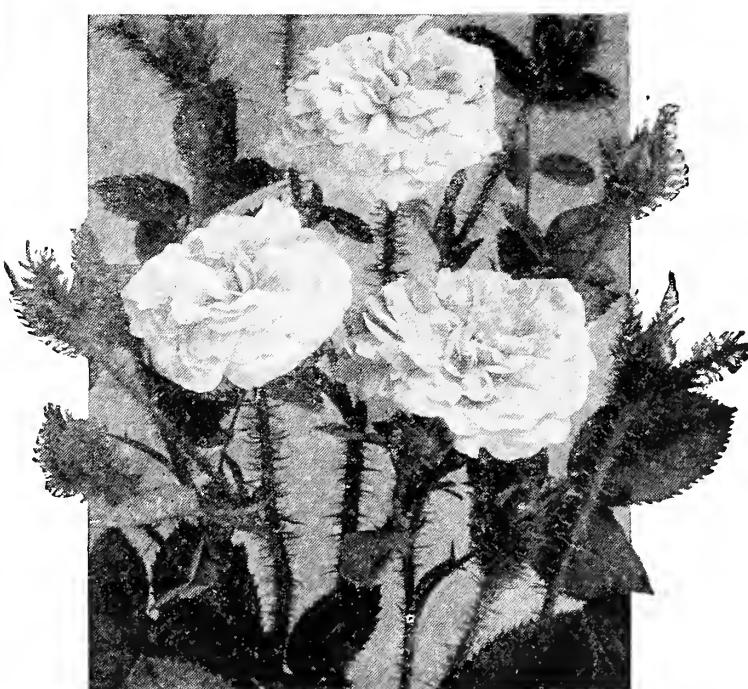
We offer these in 1½-in. diam. size, 6 to 8 ft. high; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

URAL WILLOW. (*S. uralensis*.)

We offer these from 5 to 7 ft. high.

Shepherdia · Buffaloberry

SILVER BUFFALOBERRY. (*Shepherdia argentea*.) An upright shrub frequently 15 to 20 feet tall. Leaves silvery green; flowers yellowish.



Moss Roses



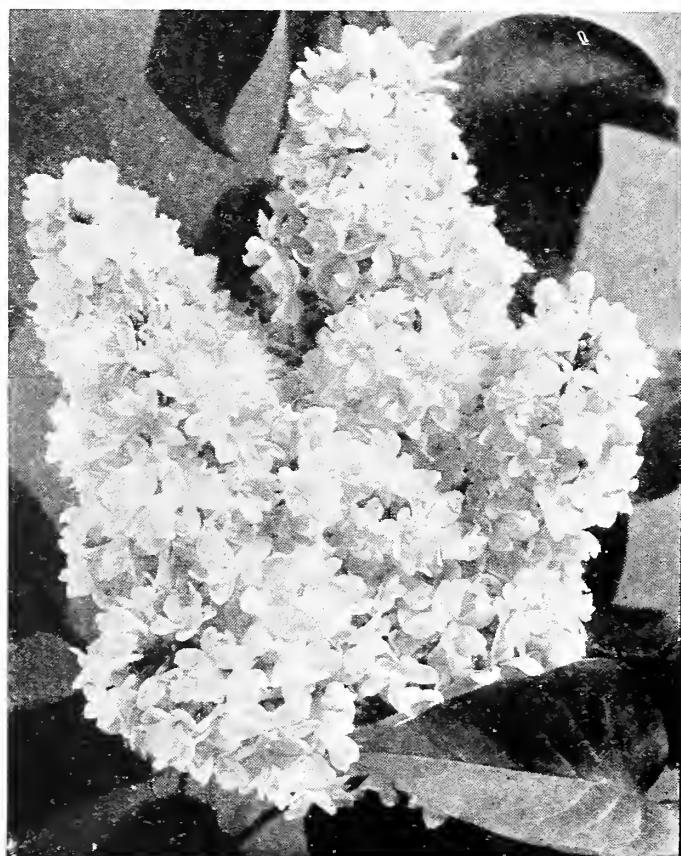
Single-flowered Bridal Wreath (Spiraea Vanhouttei)

Sambucus • Elders

AMERICAN ELDER. (*Sambucus canadensis*.) A tall shrub, with jointed branches and handsome, compound foliage. Particularly strong and thrifty, giving a dense mass in the shrub border.

GOLDEN ELDER. (*S. aurea*.) A lower-growing variety of the European Elder, with luminous yellow foliage.

CUT-LEAVED AMERICAN ELDER. (*S. canadensis laciniata*.) Fine shrub for massing. Flowers creamy; fruit black. Foliage deeply cut-leaved.



Hybrid Lilac

SAMBUCUS, continued

SCARLET ELDER. (*S. pubescens*.) A free-growing, large shrub, with very attractive scarlet berries in the late summer. The leaves are velvety when young, turning smooth when older, and of a fresh green color.

Spiraea • The Spireas

GARLAND SPIREA. (*Spiraea arguta*.) A showy and free-growing bush, blossoming early in the spring; pure white flowers. Will thrive in the coldest climate. Makes a desirable blooming hedge.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. (*S.*, *Anthony Waterer*.) A free-flowering, low-growing shrub, with upright branches. The rosy crimson flowers are borne in dense, flat-topped clusters all through the summer and well into autumn.

DWARF WHITE SPIREA. (*S. callosa alba*.) Large, flat clusters of white flowers; blooms nearly all summer.

FRÖBEL'S SPIREA. (*S. Fröbeli*.) A medium-sized shrub, with upright branches; flowers ranging in shade from light to deep pink, borne all summer in dense clusters.

PINK MEADOW SPIREA. (*S. latifolia*.) One of the loveliest of midsummer blooming Spireas. Flowers in large, feathery clusters of attractive pink.

WHITE MEADOW SPIREA. (*S. paniculata*.) Similar to the preceding but with white flowers.

VAN HOUTTE SPIREA. (*S. Vanhouttei*.) One of the finest Spireas. Grows to a good height, with many long, spreading branches clothed with handsome, dark green foliage. The entire bush is covered with dense clusters of exquisite white flowers, larger than others in the family.

Symporicarpos • Snowberry

SNOWBERRY. (*Symporicarpos racemosus*.) A shrub of slender, graceful habit, growing to medium height. The flowers are followed by waxy white berries, borne so profusely as to bend down the branches with their weight.

CORALBERRY. (*S. vulgaris*.) A low-growing, dense shrub. Its flowers are followed by red berries.



The hazy effect of the Tamarisk's feathery foliage is of great value

Syringa · The Lilacs

Among the shrubs in old gardens and dooryards the Lilac has always been the favorite beloved by all for the many sentiments and old associations woven about them. They are hardy and of easy culture, splendid for mass-planting, for specimens, and for hedges. Should be used so extensively in every garden that one would eagerly look forward to Lilac-time, the most glorious season in the spring and early summer garden.

JAPANESE TREE LILAC. (*Syringa japonica*.) A tall shrub, growing to a small tree, with dark glossy foliage and cream-colored odorless flowers in large panicles. It blooms a month later than the other Lilacs, prolonging Lilac-time in the garden into early summer.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. (*S. Josikaea*.) A distinct Asiatic type, growing to a good-sized shrub with large, shining leaves and purple flowers in June.

LATE LILAC. (*S. villosa*.) A species from the Himalayas, with bright green foliage and pinkish lilac flowers in May and June.

PURPLE LILAC. (*S. vulgaris*.) The well-beloved old garden Lilac that Walt Whitman sings about in his wonderful poem. Tall-growing with masses of dense panicles of purple, fragrant flowers in May.

WHITE LILAC. (*S. vulgaris alba*.) A white variety of the above; equally fine.

PERSIAN LILAC. (*S. persica*.) Slender, arching branches. Pale lilac flowers.

NAMED HYBRID LILACS *Syringa vulgaris*

During late years our gardens have been wonderfully enriched by the many new and splendid Hybrid Lilacs, the beauty of which can only be appreciated by those who have seen them. The large, single flowers of some of the varieties are almost an inch in diameter; there are many double and semi-double varieties. The colors range from pure white, pink, pale azure-blue, lavender, deep bluish lavender, purple, to dark purplish red. All are fragrant and very prolific bloomers, commencing to flower when quite small bushes.

Abel Carriere. Double; blush-lilac.

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; blue.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose, with white center.

Charles X. Single; purplish red.

Congo. Single; red.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single; white.

Jacques Calot. Single; pink.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.

Marie Legraye. Single; white.

HYBRID LILACS, continued

Michael Buchner. Double; blue.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double; white.

Paul Heriot. Double; red.

Rubra de Marley. Single; purple.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth. Single; red.

Toussaint l'Ouverture. Dark crimson.

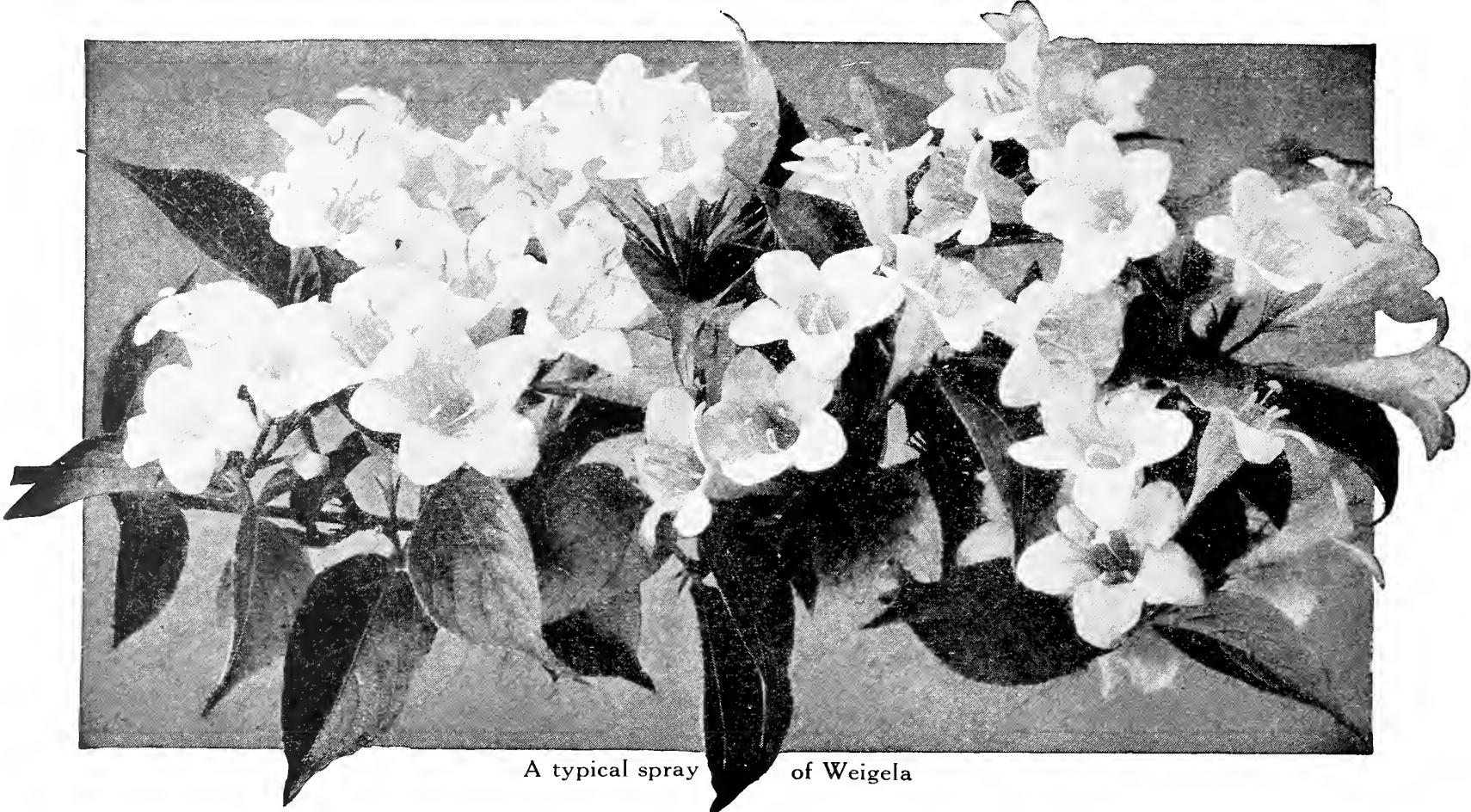
Tamarix · Tamarisk

AMUR TAMARISK. (*Tamarix amurensis*.) An upright-growing variety of the Kashgar Tamarisk, otherwise very similar and equally attractive.

KASHGAR TAMARISK. (*T. æstivalis*.) An interesting shrub of medium height and drooping habit, with light bluish green feathery foliage, and small bright pink flowers borne in large clusters in June and July. Fine for the shrubbery border and waterside planting.



Snowberry



A typical spray

of Weigela

Viburnum · The Viburnums

Ornamental hardy shrubs, which should be used extensively for screen and border planting. Most of them are large shrubs with white to pinkish white flowers in flat clusters followed by red, blue, or black berries. The foliage is very attractive and beautiful. They will grow in any soil, in sun or in partial shade.



Snowball

VIBURNUM, continued

ARROW-WOOD. (*Viburnum dentatum*.) A bushy, upright shrub, of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white flowers, borne in late spring, are followed by blue-black berries.

WAYFARING TREE. (*V. Lantana*.) A large shrub, with rather rough branches. Leaves heart-shaped and wrinkled; white flowers and bright berries.

NANNYBERRY. (*V. lentago*.) A small tree or large shrub of dense growth. Leaves bronzy when young, glossy green in midsummer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. The flowers are creamy white, followed by clusters of dark blue berries.

CRANBERRY BUSH. (*V. Opulus*.) A magnificent, large shrub of upright and spreading form. The small, white flowers, which appear in late spring or early summer, are followed by showy scarlet berries, which cling to the bush all winter.

SNOWBALL. (*V. Opulus sterile*.) A magnificent bush with upright branches and handsome foliage. In early summer its pure white flowers are borne in showy balls.

SIEBOLD VIBURNUM. (*V. Sieboldi*.) High shrub, with rather heavy, spreading branches. The leaves are large, rich green, and glossy. The white flowers are followed by pink berries.

Weigela · The Weigelas

An important group, indispensable for ornamental planting, with masses of flowers in late spring and early summer. They are among the showiest shrubs for the border, also as specimen, and for mass planting. They are hardy strong growers, and thrive in almost any soil.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA. (*Weigela, Eva Rathke*.) Hardy and free-blooming; deep carmine, borne in large masses.

VANHOUTTE WEIGELA. (*W. Vanhouttei*.) An extremely hardy shrub, with trumpet-shaped, carmine blossoms.



ROSES

A garden without Roses is not a complete garden. Since time immemorial the Rose has played an important part in human life and has been a source of inspiration to artists and to poets and to all who love them. For garden lovers, who can give the more choice Hardy Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses the time and special care they require, nothing can be more fascinating than a good collection of time-tested Roses, which can be depended upon to be satisfactory, and the list given below we feel sure we can recommend.

However, there are many Rose-lovers who cannot give the time or care which the more delicate Roses require, and to them we recommend the many fine single, semi-double, and double, absolutely hardy Roses, which will be found in our Shrub List. These are indispensable for general planting and should be extensively used in all gardens.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Need little winter protection

WHITE

Clio
Frau Karl Druschki

PINK

Baroness Rothschild
Magna Charta
Mme. Gabriel Luizet
Paul Neyron W. C. Egan

LIGHT RED

Captain Hayward
John Hopper
Marshall P. Wilder

DARK RED

Fisher Holmes
Gen. Jacqueminot
Ulrich Brunner

Abundant-Blooming Roses

Need careful winter protection

WHITE

Kaiserin Auguste
Viktoria

LIGHT RED

Jonkheer J. L. Mock
Jules Margottin

PINK

Mme. Caroline Testout

DARK RED

Baby Rambler
Gruss an Teplitz
J. B. Clark

YELLOW

Rayon d'Or

Climbing Roses

These are as necessary to successful landscape arrangement as trees, evergreens, and flowers. They should be very extensively used about buildings for shade and color; for trellises to screen off unsightly places or buildings; for shady arbors, pergolas, and garden shelters or walls and fences; many varieties make fine ground-covers for banks and for rough and shady places. Most of them are fast-growing and require little attention except occasional training.

WHITE

Multiflora
White Rambler
Wichuriana

PINK

Dorothy Perkins

DARK RED

Crimson Rambler
Excelsa

YELLOW

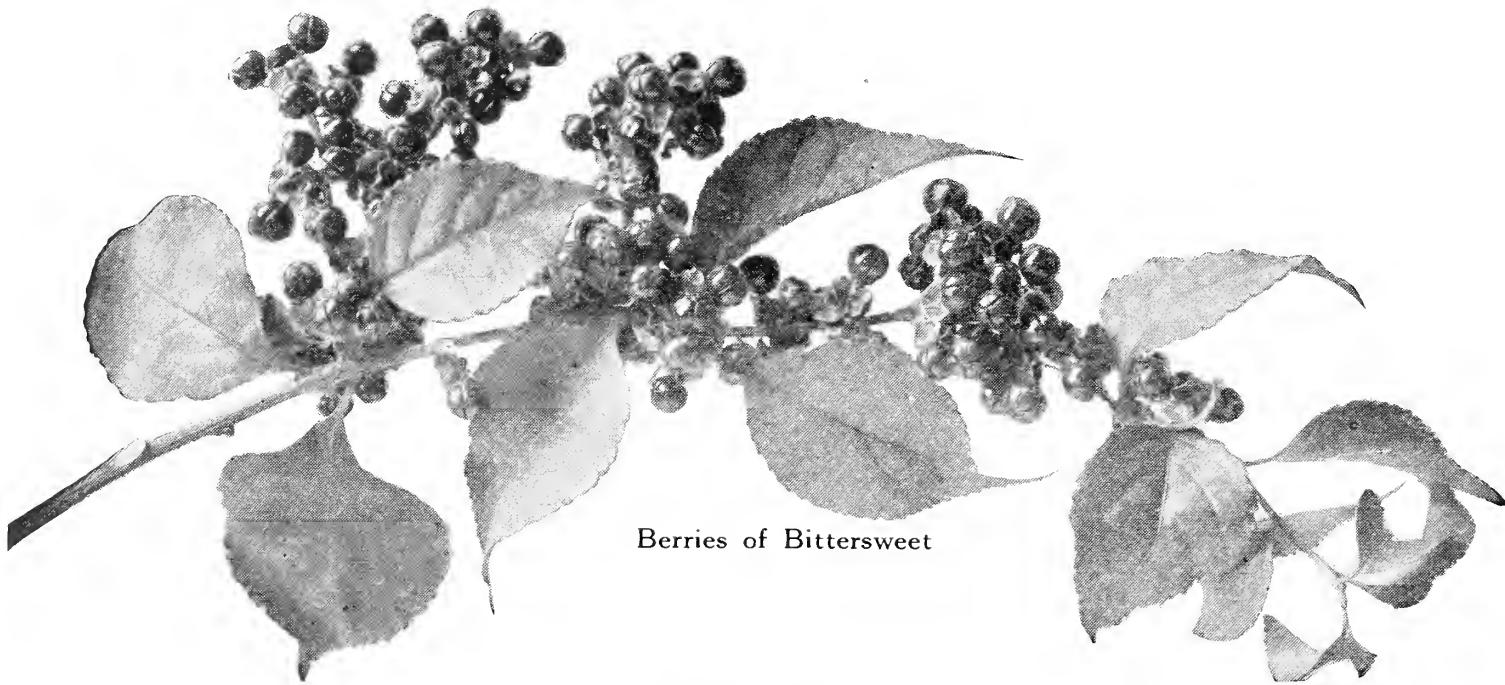
Yellow Rambler

Requiring light winter protection

Climbing American Beauty. Crimson-red.
Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. Bright red.
Gloire de Dijon. Very fine; double; yellow.



Dorothy Perkins



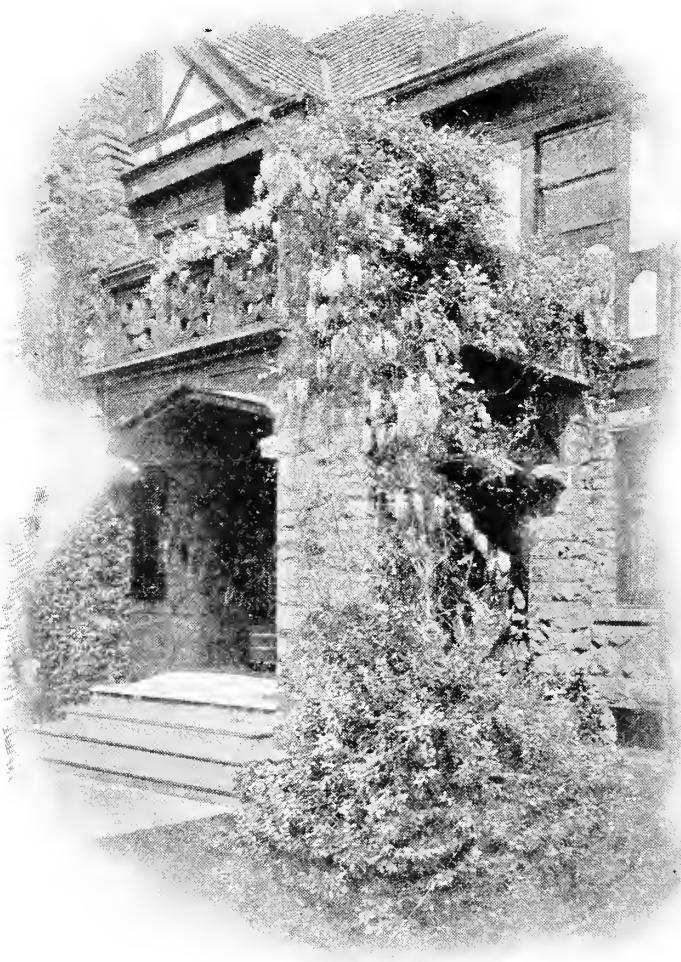
VINES

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. (*Celastrus scandens*) Has pale yellow flowers, followed by orange berries and scarlet arils.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. (*Dutchman's Pipe*) A curious, twining vine, which has large, heart-shaped leaves; the flowers are of a peculiar shape, yellowish green, and borne singly or in clusters of two or three. The vine will cover a porch or veranda in a very short time.

BOWER ACTINIDIA. (*Actinidia arguta*) A hardy and vigorous climber, with glossy and heart-shaped foliage; the flowers are white, with dark purple anthers.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. (*Lycium chinense*) See shrubs, page 19.



Chinese Wisteria

CHINESE WISTERIA. (*Wisteria sinensis*) A free-flowering, hardy, ornamental vine. The flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters in spring, sometimes a foot or more in length. Our stock consists of fine, thrifty plants, sure to bloom the first year after planting. Lavender-blue or White.

DUTCH WOODBINE. (*Lonicera belgica*) A Honeysuckle vine that climbs several feet high and has thick, smooth leaves, whitish beneath, and yellow and white flowers with pale purple on the outside.

ENGELMANN CREEPER. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia Engelmanni*) A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, which in the fall turns to brilliant scarlet.

EUONYMUS radicans. (*Climbing Euonymus*) A native of Japan, usually grown as a trailing shrub, but will climb by means of aerial rootlets to 20 feet or more. It is very hardy, in fact, it is evergreen except in the extreme North.

FIVE-LEAF AKEBIA. (*Akebia quinata*) A climbing vine from Japan, with five-parted foliage; will climb 12 to 15 feet in a season. In late spring or early summer bears a multitude of cup-shaped, rosy purple flowers, which are followed by fragrant purple fruits.

FOX GRAPE. (*Vitis Labrusca*) A picturesque vine of strong, vigorous growth. The leaves are large, thick, and a rich green above, with a rough, felt-like down on the under side. Thoroughly hardy.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera Halliana*) The very finest of all the Honeysuckles from Japan. Nearly an evergreen in its habit, dropping its foliage only when the new spring growth is starting.

JAPANESE CREEPER. (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchi*) Climbs without support, by means of tendrils, and will soon transform a blank wall into a mass of bright, lovely green. The foliage changes to the most brilliant shades of red in the fall.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera sempervirens*) Will grow 10 to 20 feet in a season. The flowers are about 2 inches long, brilliant scarlet. A fine vine for porches as it holds its foliage almost all winter.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. (*Clematis paniculata*) One of the finest plants ever brought from Japan. A mass of fragrant white flowers fairly cover the upper parts of the vine in late summer.

TRUMPET VINE. (*Bignonia radicans*) One of the handsomest climbing vines. The flowers are long and trumpet-shaped, in large, terminal clusters, orange-red inside, scarlet outside.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) One of the best-known of our native vines, growing vigorously and soon covering large spaces.

ORNAMENTAL HARDY GRASSES

ELYMUS glaucus. (Blue Dunegrass.) A handsome grass with narrow silver foliage; good for the border and with shrubbery. 4 ft.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. (Ravennæ Grass.) Forms large clumps of long, narrow leaves, from which rise tall spikes of Pampas-like plumes; fine as specimen. Will grow almost anywhere. Makes an excellent screen. In the fall the plumes may be cut and used for indoor decoration. 7 ft.

EULALIA japonica. (Japanese Pampas Grass.) Graceful, long, narrow leaves. 4 ft.

MISCANTHUS japonicus gracillimus. (Maiden Grass.) Another variety of the Japanese Pampas Grass with much narrower leaves. 2 to 3 ft.

M. variegatus. (Variegated Eulalia.) Similar to the Japanese Pampas Grass but with variegated foliage.

M. zebrina. (Zebra Grass.) A variety of the Japanese Pampas Grass with banded leaves.

GROUND-COVERS

The importance of low-growing plants in certain situations has never been sufficiently emphasized. Shrubs which bear most of their foliage upon the upper part of the limbs should have the bare trunks concealed by cover plants or low-growing shrubs; most shrubs in clusters would be much improved by liberal plantings of Japanese Spurge, Euonymus, or Periwinkle between them. Cover-plants not only keep down weeds and inaccessible grass, but supply a unique beauty of their own. With them you can change unattractive slopes and hills into spots of positive charm. All of the plants in our list will succeed whether planted in sun or shade.

EUONYMUS radicans. (Japanese Climbing Euonymus.) A fine evergreen creeping plant with small, attractive, dark green leaves. Rather slow-growing, but hardy and splendid for covering low stone walls and banks and for rock-gardens.

CONVALLARIA majalis. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Very useful as a ground-cover for shady places under trees and in the woodland. One of our most beautiful and fragrant spring flowers; should be extensively used where they can be allowed to spread.

LONICERA Halliana. (Japan Honeysuckle.) This hardy climber is very useful as a ground-cover in shaded locations and for covering banks and rough places. The foliage is almost evergreen and of fine color. Flowers white to yellow; very fragrant. The growth is quite rapid.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (Japanese Pachysandra.) As a ground-cover where grass will not grow, this trailing evergreen plant is invaluable. It has bright green, glossy foliage and small spikes of white flowers in May and June. It thrives in ordinary garden soil in sun or in shade.

PHLOX subulata. (Moss Pink.) A creeping variety of Phlox with evergreen, moss-like foliage in spring-time completely hidden in bloom—white, rose, or purple. This plant makes an excellent ground-cover for banks and for rough places.

VINCA minor. (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle.) This old-time favorite is extensively used for covering the ground under shrubs and trees. It has dark, evergreen, myrtle-like leaves and charming blue flowers in spring.



Japan Honeysuckles



Truly, a garden that is what all gardens should be, a real out-of-doors living-room.
Grounds of Mr. Dwight Smith, Evanston, Illinois

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

To all lovers of flowers—and who is not—the hardy perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they reappear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.

In order to have a continuous luxuriant succession of flowers in the border from early spring to late fall, one should use freely various kinds of bulbs, like Crocus, Narcissi, Daffodils, Tulips, Lilies, and the like, and some of our time-honored annuals, like Pansies, Mignonette, Asters, Marigolds, Zinnias, Stocks, Petunias, etc. But the hardy perennials are the backbone and mainstay of the flower-garden, and should be extensively used in the general landscape effect and in the wild garden.

Perennial Flowers for the Spring Garden

ACHILLEA *Millefolium roseum*. *Rosy Milfoil*. Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting and for rockeries; the taller as border plants.

A. Ptarmica, *Boule de Neige*. *White Yarrow*. Full, perfect flowers. White. June. 6-12 in.

A. Ptarmica, *The Pearl*. Pure white, double flowers all summer. July, Aug. 1-2 ft.

AJUGA *reptans*. *Bugle*. Useful plant for the rockery and for ground-cover, especially in shady places, as under trees. Blue. May, June. 3-4 in.

ALYSSUM *saxatile compactum*. *Dwarf Candytuft*. Fine for rockery and border. Yellow. May. 6-8 in.

ANCHUSA *italica*, *Dropmore*. *Dropmore Bugloss*. For mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. June. 4-5 ft.

ANEMONE *pulsatilla*. *European Pasque Flower*. Lilac. April, May. 1 ft.

A. sylvestris. (Snowdrop Anemone.) Large white flowers on nodding stems. May, June. 1 ft.

AQUILEGIA. *Columbine*. Old garden favorites; few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands and shady corners where most plants cannot grow.

A. canadensis. *American Columbine*. The dainty wild Columbine of our own woods. Red. June. 2 ft.

Aquilegia *Haylodensis*. *Haylodge Columbine*. White. June. 2 ft.

A. cærulea. *Colorado or Rocky Mountain Columbine*. Blue. April-June. 1 ft.

A. chrysanthra. *Golden Columbine*. May, June. 3 ft.

ARABIS *alpina*. *Alpine Rockcress*. One of the most desirable early spring-flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet. White. April. 6-12 in.

ARTEMISIA *vulgaris lactiflora*. *White Mugwort*. A tall-growing plant with fine foliage. Heads of small, very fragrant white flowers. May, June. 2-3 ft.

ASTER *alpinus*. *Rock Aster*. This is a very desirable plant for the border, also for the wild garden. The leaves form a rosette from which arise the stems bearing the attractive flowers in the spring. Blush purple. May, June. 6 to 10 in.

ASTILBE. *Spirea or Goat's Beard*. The Astilbes make handsome plants and are naturally suited for a moist half-shady situation, although grown successfully in any rich garden border. Fine for mass effect.

A., Queen Alexandra. Pink. June. 2-3 ft.

A. rubra. *Red Hybrid Astilbe*. Rosy red. June, July. 2-3 ft.

A., W. E. Gladstone. Snow-white. June, July 18 in.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued

BAPTISIA australis. *Blue Wild Indigo.* Suitable for the border or wild garden. Pea-shaped dark blue flowers. June. 2-3 ft.

CAMPANULA Medium. *Canterbury Bell.* This and the following are two of the most popular and attractive of the Campanulas or Bellflowers. These two are hardy biennials and easily propagated. They like good rich soil and do best in half shaded places. Blue, white, pink, and lavender. June. 2 ft.

C. Medium calycanthema. *Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell.* The colors are about the same as in the preceding variety, but the flower bears a strong resemblance to a cup and saucer.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. *Snow-in-Summer.* A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage, fine for covering dry sunny spots and for rockery work. White. June. 6 in.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Leucanthemum fl.-pl. *Double Ox-eye Daisy.* Excellent for cutting. Latest of Shasta Daisies. White. May, June. 1½ ft.

C. maximum. *Shasta Daisy.* Very free-flowering; in bloom all summer and fall; large, pure white flower. June. 2 ft.

C. roseum hybridum. *Daisy.* Fine old-fashioned flower; grows in any good garden soil, well drained, and in full sunshine. Excellent for cutting. Red, pink, and white. June. 2 ft.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* One of the most charming of all spring flowers, splendid for shady places, completely covers the ground. Indispensable in any garden. White. April, May. 6 to 8 in.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Very popular plant with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting. Hardy and succeeds everywhere. Yellow. May, June. 2-3 ft.

CORONILLA varia. *Crown Vetch.* April, May. A strong creeper; good for covering rough banks. White. 6 in.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspurs.* Grand and stately plants. Their tall spikes of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed, in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D. formosum. *Hardy Larkspur.* Dark blue. June. 1-3 ft.

D. cardinal. *Cardinal Larkspur.* Red. June, July. 2 ft.

D., Gold Medal. *Hybrid Larkspur.* Hybrid. All shades of blue. June. 2-4 ft.

D. grandiflora chinense. *Slender Larkspur.* Finely cut foliage. White to blue. June. 1-3 ft.

D. hybridum. *Mountain Larkspur.* Assorted colors. June-Sept. 4 ft.

D., Indigo. *Deep Blue Larkspur.* June, July. 2 ft.

DIANTHUS atrocoeruleus. *Hardy Red Carnation.* Old-time garden favorites, free flowering and hardy; splendid for the border and for cutting.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* White to red. May, June. 1-2 ft.

D. deltoides. *Maiden Pink.* May, June. 8 in.

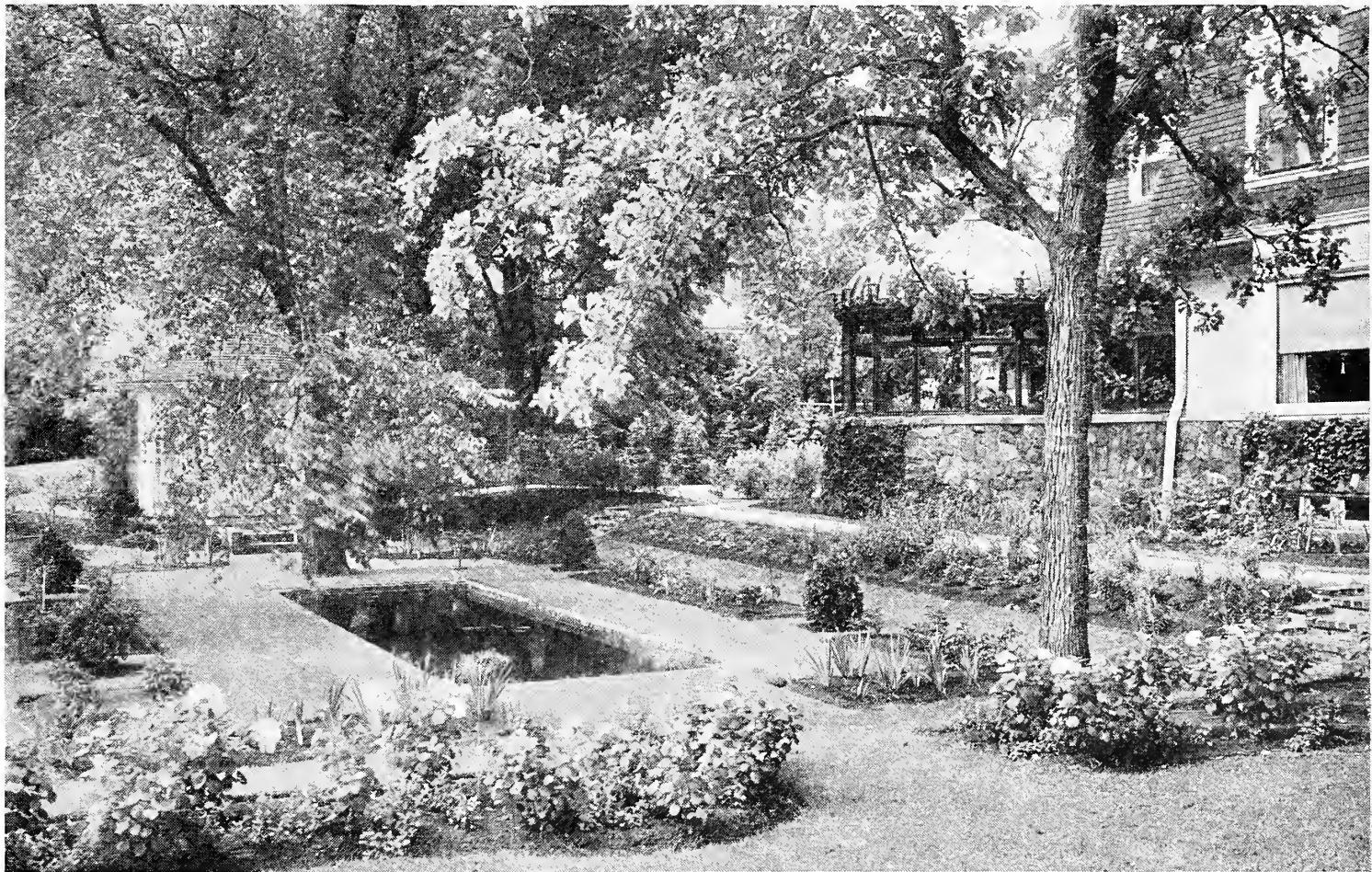
D., Newport. *Newport Pink.* Salmon. May, June. 1-2 ft.

D. plumarius. *Grass Pink.* Old favorite, sweet-scented flowers, single or semi-double; excellent for border or rock-garden. White, pink. May, June. 8-10 in.

DIRTYAMNUS. *Gas Plant.* A very showy border perennial with fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers, giving off, on warm sultry evenings, a fragrant volatile oil which ignites when a match is applied to the stem directly under the head of the flowers. Likes a heavy soil and a sunny position.

D. albus. White. June. 3 ft.

D. rubra. Red. June. 3 ft.



A charming garden effect so laid out as to make use of the beautiful trees already existing on the grounds; a splendid example of the value of water in the garden. Grounds of Mr. W. M. McMillan, Evanston, Ill.



A charming garden so designed as to be in full view from the living portion of the home.
Grounds of Mr. Adolph Mueller, Springfield, Illinois

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued

DICENTRA spectabilis. *Bleeding Heart.* An old-fashioned garden favorite; its long racemes of heart-shaped flowers are always attractive; does well in shady places. Pink. May, June. 2-3 ft.

GERANIUM maculatum. *Wild Geranium.* A native perennial that will thrive in varied situations. The purple flowers are conspicuous in masses. May, June. 1½ ft.

GEUM chiloense. *Mrs. Bradshaw's Arens.* Large, double red flowers. Blooms all summer. 1½ ft.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Yellow Day Lily.* All the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The tall graceful grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers effectively. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in almost any location, but best in partial shade.

H. flava. *Lemon Lily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. May, June. 2½ ft.

H. Thunbergi. *Japan Daylily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. June. 3 ft.

H. fulva Kwanso. *Tawny Daylily.* Double. Orange. June. 2-3 ft.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute red flowers. June. 1 ft.

IBERIS sempervirens. *Evergreen Candytuft.* Most desirable dwarf plants with evergreen foliage which is completely covered with dense heads of white flowers in spring. Used to great advantage as a ground cover or as rock plants. April-June. 6-8 in.

Iris

Who can describe adequately the delicate beauty of the Iris, its marvelous structure, its wonderful colors—white, cream, gold, blue, lavender, purple, and an endless interblending of these colors? Iris-time is like a grand procession, beginning with the dwarf varieties in April and May, then the Germanica family and the Sibiricas in June, and at last, in July, the wonderful Japanese Iris, and the pageant is at an end.

In arranging the Iris garden much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, in the flower-border, edging the shrubbery, near the water-side, and also in the rock-garden, one can almost always find ideal spots for Iris plantings. Dwarf varieties, the Spuria variety, and the Siberian and Japanese Iris thrive best in moist or wet ground; the other varieties prefer a dry, sunny location with good winter drainage.

BLUE

Blue Boy.

Celeste. Pale azure-blue.

Gertrude. Deep blue.

Mme. Chereau. White, daintily frilled with pale blue.

Pallida dalmatica. Standards of fine lavender; falls clear deep lavender.

Plicata.

BRONZE

Prosper Laugier.

CREAM

Gerda.

LAVENDER

Gracchus. Falls crimson, reticulated white.

Penelope. White with lavender.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued



Iris pumila

WHITE IRIS

Bridesmaid. White with rose.
 Florentina alba. Creamy white, flushed lavender.
 Ingeborg.
 Snow Queen.

PURPLE

Black Prince. Deep bluish purple.
 Cristata. Dwarf Iris. Richly marked pale purple.
 Kochi.
 Parc de Neuilly. Flowers rich plum-purple.
 Purple Queen. Deep purple.
 Rhein Nixe. White and bluish violet.
 Sibirica. Rich violet.
 Trautlieb.

PINK

Helga.
 Her Majesty. Standards rose-pink; falls bright crimson, shaded darker.
 Lohengrin. Foliage and flowers of gigantic size.
 Queen of May. Standards lilac-pink; falls lilac, blended to white.
 Walhalla.

YELLOW

Aurea. Deep golden yellow.
 Hector. Standards yellow; falls velvety purplish black.
 Loreley. Standards light yellow, bordered cream; falls deep sea-blue.
 Mars. Yellow, with purple markings.
 Pseudacorus. Common yellow Water Flag.
 Sans Souci. Canary-yellow and brown.
 Spectabilis.
 Venus. Standards soft clouded yellow; falls lilac-prime rose.

JAPANESE IRIS. Assorted colors.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. *Cattail Gayfeather.* Striking for the hardy border, with tall rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers. Succeeds in any position. June. 3-5 ft.

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Bigleaf Sea Lavender.* Graceful for border or rockery; from a rosette of large leathery leaves rise stems with large spreading panicles of small everlasting flowers which keep well for winter decoration when dried. Blue. June. 2 ft.

LINUM perenne. *Perennial Flax.* A desirable plant for the border or rockery, having graceful foliage and large blue flowers all summer. June. 1-2 ft.

LYCHNIS. All the Lychnis are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil and are very effective in the border.

L. chalcedonica. *Maltese Cross.* Orange-scarlet. June. 2-3 ft.

L. coronaria. *Rose Campion.* Crimson. June-Aug. 2 ft.

MENTHA spicata. *Spearmint.* Purple. June. 1-2 ft.

MERTENSIA virginica. *Virginia Bluebells.* Blue. April, May. 1 to 1½ ft.

MYOSOTIS palustris scorpioides. *Forget-me-not.* Ancient garden favorite, fine for border and rock-garden; also wet places; should be in every garden. Blue. May. 6-10 in.

ENOTHERA missouriensis. *Ozark Sundrops.* Elegant for sunny positions in the border, or the rockery, blooming all summer. Yellow. June. 1 ft.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. *Japan Pachysandra.* White. June. 6-12 in.

PAPAVER nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Plant of neat habits, forming tufts of bright green, fern-like foliage from which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender, leafless stems, each with a charming cup-shaped flower. White, yellow, and orange. May, June. 8-12 in.



Cattail Gayfeather

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued



Oriental Poppies

Papaver orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* For dazzling splendor of color, the Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the permanent features of the garden, thriving in any garden soil. Best transplanted during August and September. If the flowers are cut in the early morning or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. June, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

P., *Goliath.* *Oriental Hybrid Poppy.* Scarlet. June. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

P., *Mrs. Perry.* *Oriental Poppy.* Salmon. June. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plants for the border and for the rock-garden.

P. *barbatus Torreyi.* *Torrey Pentstemon.* Pink to red. June. 3-4 ft.

P. *lævigatus Digitalis.* *Foxglove Pentstemon.* All summer. 2-3 ft.

PEONIES. See Peony section.

PHLOX suffruticosa. *Hardy Early Phlox.* These form a distinct class and begin to flower in June. They have fine foliage of smooth, shining green.

P., *Miss Lingard.* White. June. 2 ft.

P., *Magnificence.* Rose. June. 2 ft.

P. *subulata.* *Moss or Mountain Pink.* A creeping variety with moss-like evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden by its flowers in blooming-time. Fine for borders, ground-covers, and rock-gardens.

P. *atropurpurea.* Purple. April-June. 6-8 in.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloonflower.* Related to the campanulas, forming branching bushes producing attractive flowers all summer. These plants deserve a place in every garden. White to blue. June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

P. *grandiflorum Mariesi.* *Dwarf Balloonflower.* Deep blue flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across. June. 1 ft.

RANUNCULUS acris. *Tall Buttercup.* A pretty double-flowered Buttercup. Yellow. May, June. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

SAXIFRAGA ligulata. *Rajah Saxifrage.* Flowers appear early in the spring. Masses of broad deep green foliage. Very effective at front of the border. Prominent white flowers on stems 6 to 10 inches long.

SEDUM acre. *Gold Moss.* Yellow. May. 6 in.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. *Columbine Meadow-rue.* A native of eastern Europe and Asia, and possibly the most graceful of the entire family. Pink. June. 3-4 ft.

TROLLIUS europæus. *Common Globe Flower.* A showy border plant, which should be extensively used. It thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady moist situations it is at its best. The foliage is graceful and it is a profuse bloomer. Orange-yellow. May, June. 1-2 ft.

TUNICA Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Good for the border and for the rock-garden. June. 6-8 in.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Common Valerian.* Fine plant for the border, producing showy heads of pink flowers deliciously fragrant. June. 3-4 ft.

VERONICA spicata. *Spike Speedwell.* An elegant border plant, producing masses of long spikes of bright blue flowers. June. 2-3 ft.

V. *spuria.* *Bastard Speedwell.* Amethyst-blue. June. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

VINCA minor. *Common Periwinkle.* Often called "Running Myrtle." A trailing evergreen plant with small lilac-blue flowers. 6-8 in.

VIOLA cornuta. *Tufted Pansy.* Purple. May. 6 in.



Trollius, or Globe Flower



A properly planned perennial border will furnish a wealth of bloom all summer

Perennial Flowers for the Summer Garden

ACHILLEA. *Milfoil.* Plants suitable for dry, sunny places, for the border, and for the rock-garden.

A. Millefolium roseum. *Rosy Milfoil.* Pink. July, Aug. 1-1½ ft.

A. ptarmica, Boule de Neige. See page 30.

ALTHAEA rosea. *Hollyhocks.* These stately plants belong in every garden, in the hardy border, in groups with shrubbery, or at walls and fences. Flowers single or double. White, yellow, pink, and red. June, July. 4-8 ft.

ANCHUSA italicica, Dropmore. *Alkanet.* For mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. June-Aug. 4-5 ft.

ANEMONE pennsylvanica. *Windflower.* White. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Golden Marguerite.* Handsome finely cut foliage and flowers produced all summer; succeeds anywhere. Yellow. July, Aug. 1½ ft.

AQUILEGIA cærulea. See page 30.

A. chrysanthia. See page 30.

ASTER, Beauty of Rudolphstadt.

A. subcæruleus. *India Aster.* Forms dense tuft of leaves. Massive bluish purple flowers. June, July. 1 ft.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. *Butterfly Weed.* Showy border plant with ornamental foliage and handsome flowers. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.

ASTILBE rubra. See page 30.

A., W. E. Gladstone. See page 30.

BAPTISIA australis. *Blue Wild Indigo.* See page 31.

BOCCONIA cordata. *Pink Plume Poppy.* Plants with handsome foliage, somewhat resembling the blood-root, with plumes of pinkish white flowers. Fine for producing striking effects in the shrubbery or in the border. August. 4-6 ft.

BOLTONIA latisquama. *Violet Boltonia.* Large, single aster-like pink flowers, completely covering the plants; very effective in the border, or in masses with shrubbery. August. 4-6 ft.

B. latisquama nana. *Dwarf Pinkray.* Pink. Aug., Sept. 3 ft.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. *Low Poppy Mallow.* Very attractive for border; free bloomer. Crimson. June-Aug. 8-12 in

CAMPANULA carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower.* This and the one following are pretty dwarf plants with bell-shaped flowers all summer; fine for the border or the wild garden. Blue. July-Aug. 9 in.

C. carpatica alba. *White Carpathian Bellflower.* White. July-Sept. 9 in.

C. persicifolia. *Peach Bellflower.* Blue. July, Aug. 3 ft.

C. persicifolia alba. *White Peach Bellflower.* White. July, Aug. 3 ft.

C. pyramidalis. *Chimney Bellflower.* Assorted colors. July, Aug. 4 ft.

C. pyramidalis alba. *Chimney Bellflower.* White. July, Aug. 4 ft.

CATANANCHE cærulea. *Blue Cupid's Dart.* Blue. July. 2 ft.

CENTAUREA. Plants of easy culture, delighting in open, sunny places and producing a wealth of bloom; fine for the border; good for cutting.

C. dealbata. *Persian Centaurea.*

C. macrocephala. *Globe Centaurea.* Thistle-like flowers. Yellow. June. 3 ft.

C. montana. *Mountain Bluet.* Blue. June. 1-2 ft.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. *Snow-in-Summer.* A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage, fine for covering dry, sunny spots and for rockery work. White. June. 6 in.

CHELONE Lyoni. *Pink Turtlehead.* Purplish red. Aug., Sept. 2-3 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. *Painted Lady.*

C. Leucanthemum fl.-pl. *Double Ox-eye Daisy.* White. May, June. 1½ ft.

C. maximum. *Shasta Daisy.* Very free-flowering; in bloom all summer and fall; large, pure white flower. June. 2 ft.

C. roseum hybridum. *Daisy.* Fine old-fashioned flower; grows in any garden soil, well drained, and in full sunshine. Excellent for cutting. Red, pink, and white. June. 2 ft.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* One of the most charming of all spring flowers, splendid for shady places, completely covers the ground. Indispensable in any garden. White. April, May. 6 to 8 in.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued



Larkspur

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Very popular plant with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting; hardy; succeeds everywhere. Yellow. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspurs.* Grand and stately plants; their tall spires of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed—in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives—they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D. *belladonna.* Sky-blue. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.
 D. *cardinale.* *Cardinal Larkspur.*
 D. *formosum.* *Hardy Larkspur.* Blue. June-Aug. 1-3 ft.
 D., *Gold Medal.* *Hybrid Larkspur.* Shades of blue. June-Sept. 2-4 ft.
 D. *grandiflorum chinense.* *Slender Larkspur.* Blue to white. June-Aug. 1-3 ft.
 D. *hybridum.* *Mountain Larkspur.* Assorted colors. June-Sept. 4 ft.
 D., *Indigo.* *Deep Blue Larkspur.* Blue. June, July. 2 ft.

DIANTHUS atrocoeruleus. Flowers in large heads, similar to Sweet William. Dark red. July. 1-2 ft.
 D. *barbatus.* *Sweet William.* Crimson. May, June. 2 ft.
 D. *deltoides.* *Maiden Pink.* Pink. May, June. 1 ft.
 D., *Newport.* *Newport Pink.* Salmon-pink. May, June. 1 ft.
 D. *plumarius.* *Grass Pink.* White. May, June. 10-12 in.

DORONICUM caucasicum. *Caucasian Leopardsbane.* One of the most effective perennials. Yellow. July-Oct. 2-4 ft.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* Old-time favorites; fine stately plants which should be in every garden, succeeding under almost all conditions. They are excellent for the flower border or in masses with shrubbery and in the wild garden.

D. *ambigua.* Yellow. June, July. 2-3 ft.
 D. *purpurea gloxiniae-flora.* *Gloxinia Foxglove.* The finest variety. White, rose, and purple. June, July. 2-3 ft.

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Purple Coneflower.* Purple. Very distinct in color. July-Oct. 2-4 ft.

ERIGERON speciosus. *Oregon Fleabane.* Finely cut spring foliage. Beautiful thistle-like heads. Blue. June, July. 2-3 ft.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. *Amethyst Eryngium.* The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts, finely cut spiny foliage, and thistle-like heads of a beautiful steel-blue. Decorative in the hardy border. June. 2-3 ft.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. *Mist Flower.* Strong-growing useful plants for the border and for the wild garden. Blue. August. 1½-2 ft.

GAILLARDIA aristata. *Common Perennial Gaillardia.* Very satisfactory plants, blooming all summer and producing a fine effect in the border; they are good for cutting. Crimson, and yellow. July-Aug. 2 ft.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* This plant is indispensable in the flower-garden or the border, producing cloud-like masses of minute white flowers. July-Aug. 2-3 ft.

HELENIUM. *Sneezeweed.* Handsome plants, allied to the Sunflower; of easy culture, forming dense masses of bloom; good for border or wild garden.

H., *Riverton Beauty.* Yellow. August. 4-5 ft.

H. *Hoopesi.* Bronze. August. 4-5 ft.



Foxglove



Border of German Iris. See page 32

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued

HELIOPSIS helianthoides *Pitcheriana.* *Pitcher Heliopsis.* Perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting. Orange-yellow. July, Aug. 3 ft.

H. scabra. *Hybrid Sunflower.* Yellow. June, July. 3 ft.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Yellow Daylily.* All the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers effectively. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any location, but best in partial shade.

H. flava. *Lemon Lily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. June. 2½ ft.

H. Thunbergi. *Japan Day-Lily.* Yellow. June, July. 3 ft.

H. fulva Kwanso. *Orange Lily.* Orange. June. 1-2 ft.

HEUCHERA brizoides. *Pink Bells.* Pink. June-Sept. 1-2 ft.

H. sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth; forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring the slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute flowers. Red. June-Aug. 1 ft.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow Marvels.* Very showy plants for any position, but succeed especially well in damp places. Large, single flowers during the entire summer.

H. militaris. *Soldier Rose-Mallow.* A tall growing species, with flesh-pink flowers shading to a crimson center. Aug., Sept. 4-6 ft.

HOSTA (Funkia). *Plantainlily.* These plants are perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation, especially in damp, partially shaded places. They are fine for the border, with shrubbery, and in the wild garden.

H. cærulea. *Blue Plantainlily.* Blue. June. 1 ft.

H. Fortunei. *Fortune Plantainlily.* White. Aug., Sept. 2 ft.

H. plantaginea grandiflora. *Big Plantainlily; White Daylily.* Broad, pale green foliage; spikes of large white flowers, fine for cutting. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.

H. variegata. *Striped Plantainlily.* Margins of leaves deep green, center creamy white. Blue. Aug. 1½ ft.

IRIS laevigata (Kæmpferi). *Japan Iris.* A magnificent plant; should be in every garden. They will grow to perfection in any good rich garden soil and like plenty of moisture in the summer; perfectly hardy. Mixed colors. July. 2-3 ft.

LILIUUM tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* July, Aug. 3 ft.

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Bigleaf Sea Lavender.* Graceful for the border or for the rock-garden; from a rosette of large leathery leaves rise stems with large spreading panicles of small everlasting flowers. Keeps well when dried for winter decoration. Blue. June-Aug. 2 ft.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. *Rosy Loosestrife.* Strong-growing plants with long spikes of flowers all summer. Rose. July. 3-4 ft.

MENTHA spicata. *Spearmint.* Purple. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

MONARDA didyma. *Oswego Balm.* Purple. July-Aug. 3 ft.

ONOTHERA missouriensis. *Ozark Sundrops.* Elegant for sunny positions in the border or the rockery, blooming all summer. Yellow. June-Aug. 1 ft.

PAPAVER nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Plant of neat habits, forming tufts of bright green, fern-like foliage from which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender leafless stems, each with a charming cup-shaped flower. White, yellow, and orange. June-Aug. 8-12 in.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plants for the border and for the rock-garden.

P., Huntingdon. *Hybrid Bell-Pink Pentstemon.* Pink. June, July. 2 ft.

P. laevigatus digitalis. White. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

P. ovatus. Blue. July, Aug. 2 ft.

P. Torreyi. Pink to red. June-Aug. 3-4 ft.

PEONIES. See Peony Section.

PHALARIS arundiacea. *Reed Canary Grass.* July-Sept. 3 ft.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. *Virginia False-dragon-bead.* Forms large clumps bearing long spikes of flowers tubular in form. Rose. August. 3-4 ft.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX paniculata. Hardy Phlox are indispensable for brilliant strong color effects during the late summer and early fall. They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effect, or in groups in the hardy border. They do best in rich garden soil and plenty of moisture during the summer. Blooming from July to September. 3 ft.

Artabon. Red.
 B. Comte. Satiny amaranth.
 Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet.
 Eclaireur. Bright rose-cardinal.
 Elizabeth Campbell. Light salmon.
 L'Evenement. White and pink.
 Hermina. White.
 Lilac Bouvardi. Purple.
 Lumineaux. Soft rose.
 Miss Stevenson. Pink.
 Ornament. Pink.
 Prof. Schliemann. Pink.
 Richard Wallace. White.
 Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.
 R. P. Struthers. Salmon-red.
 Sir Edwin Landseer. Salmon.
 Lassburg. Pure white.
 Queen. Pure white.

PHLOX amoena. Amoena Phlox.

PHLOX subulata atropurpurea. Purple Moss Pink.
 P. subulata rosea. Rose Moss Pink.

P. subulata Nelsoni. Nelson Moss Pink.

PHLOX suffruticosa. Hardy Early Phlox. These form a distinct class and begin to flower in June; they have fine foliage of smooth shining green.

P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. White, lilac-eye.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloonflower.* Related to the Campanulas, forming branching bushes producing their attractive flowers all summer; this plant deserves a place in every garden. White to blue. June-Aug. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

P. grandiflorum Mariesi. *Dwarf Balloonflower.* See page 34.

PRIMULA veris. *Cowslip Primrose.* July-Sept. 3 ft.

RANUNCULUS acris. *Tall Buttercup.* A pretty double-flowering Buttercup. Yellow. June-Aug. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. *Cutleaf Coneflower.* A popular hardy plant with masses of double flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia. Yellow. August. 5-6 ft.

R. speciosa Newmanni. *Showy Coneflower.* Perennial form of the Black-eyed Susan; good for the border or the wild garden; blooms all summer. Orange. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. *Great Azure Sage.* A Rocky Mountain variety with slender spikes of pale blue flowers all summer; excellent for the border and wild garden. Blue to white. August. 2-3 ft.

SEDUM Aizoon. *Tall Yellow Stonecrop.* Yellow. Aug. 2 ft.

S. spectabile. *Showy Stonecrop.* Pink. Broad bright green foliage. Aug. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

S. spectabile, Brilliant. *Bright Pink Stonecrop.* Rich pink variety of the preceding. Aug. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

S. stoloniferum coccineum. *Scarlet Running Stonecrop.* July, Aug. 6 in.

STATICE latifolia. *Sea Lavender.* Minute purplish blue flowers. June-Aug. 2 ft.

STOKESIA Lævis. *Blue Stokesia.* Bright lavender-blue flowers. July-Oct. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

S. lævis alba. *White Stokesia.* White. July-Oct. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

TROLLIUS europæus. *Globe Flower.* A beautiful and showy border plant which should be extensively used. It thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best. The foliage is graceful and it is a prolific bloomer. Orange. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

TUNICA Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer; good for the border and the rock-garden. June, July. 6-8 in.

VERONICA incana. *Wooly Speedwell.* Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers; good border plant and for the wild garden. July, Aug. 1 ft.

V. spicata. *Spike Speedwell.* An elegant border plant producing masses of long spikes of bright blue flowers. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

V. spuria. *Bastard Speedwell.* Amethyst-blue. June. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

YUCCA filamentosa. Very fine evergreen plant; broad swordlike foliage and tall spikes of flowers; fine with evergreens, in the flower border, in groups on banks, and in the rock-garden. June July. 4-6 ft.



Platycodon grandiflorum

Perennial Flowers for the Autumn Garden

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum. *Mossy Milfoil.* See page 30.

A. Ptarmica, The Pearl. See page 30.

A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. See page 30.

ACONITUM. *Monkshood.* Summer- and late autumn-flowering plants with long spikes of hood-shaped flowers thriving in the sun or shade.

A. Fischeri. *Azure Monkshood.* Blue. Sept. 1½ ft.

ANEMONE pennsylvanica. *Windflower.* Our native Windflower, producing large white flowers in great profusion. Succeeds in sun or shade. White. Aug., Sept. 1-2 ft.

A. canadensis. *Windflower.* White. Sept.-Nov. 2-3 ft.

A. japonica alba. *Whirlwind Anemone.* These lovely plants are among the most attractive and useful we have for fall blooming. They have few equals for the flower border along shrubbery or in the wild garden. They thrive best in deep, moist loam, in semi-shade protected from afternoon sun. The flowers are fine for cutting.

A., Queen Charlotte. Soft pink; semi-double. Sept.-Nov. 3-4 ft.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Yellow Chamomile.* Handsome, finely cut foliage; flowers produced all summer and fall. Succeeds everywhere. Yellow. Aug.-Nov. 1½ ft.

HARDY ASTERS. For splendid fall effect the chief motive in the color scheme is our native Aster, with its many varieties ranging in color from white to deep purple in sizes of bloom from the tiny Starworts to the large, almost daisy-like flowers of the New England Aster, all of them, however, densely covered with masses of bloom. They are of the easiest culture succeeding in almost any soil or situation.

A. laevis. *Smooth Aster.* Purple. Oct. 3 ft.

A. novæ-angliæ. *New England Aster.* Reddish purple. Sept. 4 ft.

A. novi-belgi. *New York Aster.* Red. Oct. 5 ft.

A. tataricus. *Tartarian Aster.* Mauve. Oct., Nov. 3 ft.

A., The Queen. *White Aster.* Pure white flowers in great profusion; desirable for border or wild garden. Sept., Oct. 2-3 ft.

BOLTONIA latisquama. *Violet Boltonia.* Large, single, aster-like flowers completely covering the plants; very effective in the border or in masses with shrubbery. Pink. Aug., Sept. 4-6 ft.

B. latisquama nana. *Dwarf Pinkray.* Pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Aug., Sept. 3 ft.

CAMPANULA carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower.* This and the following variety are pretty dwarf plants with bell-shaped flowers all summer and fall; fine for the border and the wild garden. Blue. Aug., Sept. 9 in.

C. carpatica alba. White. Aug., Sept. 9 in.

CHELONE Lyoni. *Pink Turtlehead.* Attractive perennials bearing numerous spikes of large flower-heads. Rose-purple. Aug., Sept. 2 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (HARDY), POMPONS. These charming flowers are among the last to grace our gardens with their wealth of rich color—white to deep rose, yellow to deep bronze—and in shapes from single to double, some ragged and gipsy-like, some sedate, formal Pompons in a riotous abandon of color and form. Sept.-Nov. 1-2½ ft.

C. maximum. *Pyrenees Chrysanthemum.* Very free-flowering. In bloom all summer and fall. Large pure white flowers. Aug., Sept. 2 ft.

C. maximum, Alaska. Large, perfectly formed white flowers. July, Aug. 3 ft.

C. uliginosum. *Giant Daisy.* Pure white. Oct. 5 ft.

Large-Flowering Chrysanthemums

Fire Ball. Early; red. 2 ft.

Indian. Late. 2 ft.

Old Homestead. Late. Pink. 2 ft.

Small-Flowering Chrysanthemums

Carrie. *Glory of Seven Oaks.* Pompon. Yellow Oct., Nov. 3 ft.

Red Button. Red. Oct. 2 ft.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Lance Coreopsis.* Very popular plant with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting; hardy; succeeds everywhere. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 2-3 ft.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* Grand and stately plants, their tall spikes of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades, from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed, in the perennial border, among shrubbery or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D., Gold Medal. *Hybrid Larkspur.* See page 31.

D. hybridum. *Mountain Larkspur.* See page 31.

DORONICUM caucasicum. *Caucasian Leopardbane.* Yellow. One of the most effective perennials. July-Oct. 2-4 ft.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE AUTUMN GARDEN, continued



Snakeroot

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Purple Coneflower.* See page 36.

EUPATORIUM. Strong-growing, useful plants for the border and the wild garden.

E. urticæfolium. *Snow Thoroughwort.* White. Sept. 2-3 ft.

GAILLARDIA aristata. *Common Gaillardia.* Very satisfactory plants, blooming all summer and producing a fine effect in the border; they are good for cutting. Crimson and yellow. July-Sept. 2 ft.

HELENIUM. *Sneezeweed.* Handsome plants allied to the Sunflower; of easy culture, forming dense masses of bloom; good for border or wild garden.

H. autumnale rubrum. *Common Red Sneezeweed.* Bright terra-cotta. Sept. 4 ft.

H. Riverton Beauty. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 4-5 ft.

H. Hoopesi. *Orange Sneezeweed.* Bronze-red. Aug., Sept. 4-5 ft.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. *Pitcher Heliopsis.* Perpetual bloomer. Fine for cutting. Yellow. July-Sept. 3 ft.

HEUCHERA brizoides. *Pink Bells.* Pink. June-Sept. 1-2 ft.

H. sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring the slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute red flowers. June-Sept. 1 ft.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow Marvels.* See page 37.

H. militaris. *Soldier Rose-Mallow.* See page 37.

HOSTA Fortunei. *Fortune Plantainlily.* See page 37.

H. plantaginea grandiflora. *Big Plantainlily.* See page 37.

H. lancifolia undulata univittata. *Striped Plantainlily.* Blue. Aug. 1½ ft.

LILIUM tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* A beautiful Lily of easy culture. It is hardy and one of the most permanent of Lilies. Orange. Aug., Sept. 2-4 ft.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plants for the border and for the rock-garden.

P. laevigatus digitalis. White. June-Sept. 2-3 ft.

P. ovatus. Blue. July-Sept. 2 ft.

PHLOX paniculata. These hardy Phlox are indispensable for brilliant, strong color effects during the late summer and early fall. They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effect, or in groups in the hardy border. They do best in rich garden soil and plenty of moisture during the summer. July-Sept. 2-3 ft.

Artabon. Red.

B. Comte. Satiny amaranth.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet.

Eclaireur. Bright rose-cardinal.

Elizabeth Campbell. Light salmon.

L'Evenement. White and pink.

Hermina. White.

Lilac Bouvardi. Purple.

Lumineaux. Soft rose.

Miss Stevenson. Pink.

Ornament. Pink.

Prof. Schliemann. Pink.

Richard Wallace. White.

Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.

R. P. Struthers. Salmon-red.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Salmon.

Lassburg. Pure white.

Queen. Pure white.

PHLOX amœna *Amœna Phlox.*

PHLOX subulata atropurpurea. *Purple Moss Pink*

P. subulata rosea. *Rose Moss Pink.*

P. subulata Nelsoni. *Nelson Moss Pink.*

PHLOX suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. White, lilac-eye.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloonflower.* Related to the campanula. Forms branching bushes producing their attractive flowers all summer. Blue to white. June-Sept. 1½-2½ ft.

P. grandiflorum Mariesi. See page 34.

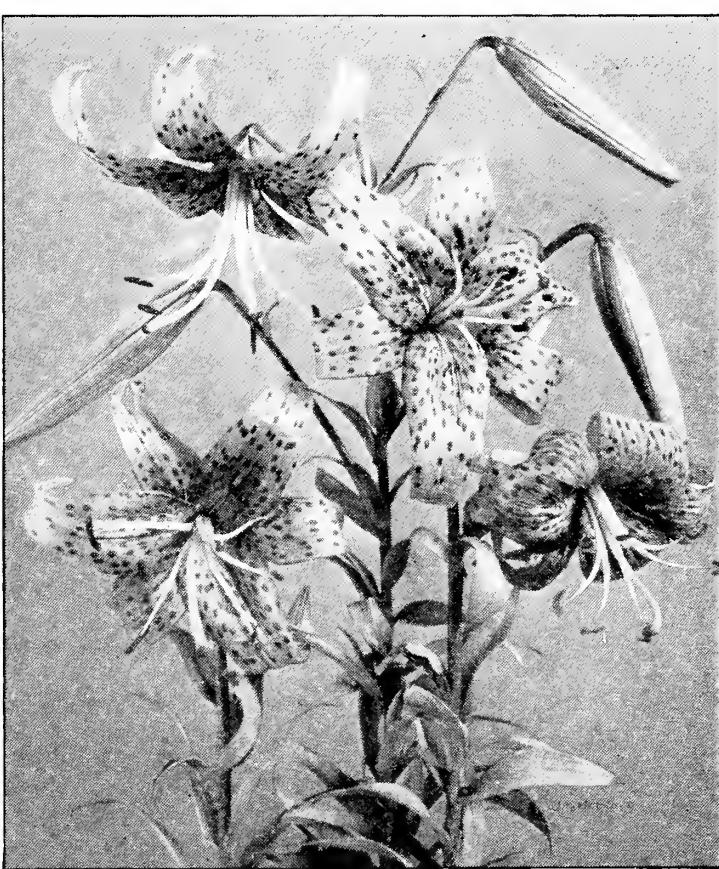
RANUNCULUS acris. *Buttercup.* See page 38.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. *Cutleaf Coneflower.* A popular hardy plant with masses of double flowers, shaped like cactus dahlias. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 5-6 ft.

R. speciosa (Newmanni). *Showy Coneflower.* Perennial form of the Black-eyed Susan; good for the border or wild garden; blooms all summer. Orange. 2-3 ft.

STOKESIA laevis. *Blue Stokesia.* Blue. July-Oct. 1½ ft.

S. laevis alba. *White Stokesia.* Both varieties are free bloomers and easy of cultivation. July-Oct. 1½ ft.



Tiger Lilies



Peonies in the Perennial Border

PEONIES

Everyone loves the Peony. It is found in every garden, from that of the simplest cottage of a laborer to that of the mansion of a millionaire. Like a true aristocrat, it makes itself at home anywhere. It may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location—in the flower-border, in masses near drives and walks—thriving everywhere in ordinary good garden soil, either in open sun or in light shade.

Early-flowering

White

Duchesse de Nemours. (Calot 1856.) Crown type. Superb cup-shaped sulphur-white flowers, with greenish reflex that lights up the entire flower, gradually changing to pure snow-white. Fragrant. Very free bloomer of medium height; vigorous grower. This is an exceptionally chaste and beautiful Peony.

Candidissima. (Calot 1856.) Full, double, rose type. Pure white with sulphur center. Very fragrant, tall growing, vigorous and a free bloomer.

Festiva Maxima. (Miellez 1851.) Rose type; very large and full. This is the finest of all the white Peonies, and now and then has a drop of pigeon blood on edge of center petals. Very fragrant. A tall, strong, vigorous grower. For over sixty years the standard of perfection. Splendid keeper.

Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse 1885.) Large, very full bloom type. Guard petals are pure white, very large, and folding over the flower. The blooms are very full and double, of the purest white, suffused with blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on center petals. Fragrant. Free bloomer of medium height. A most charming variety.

Pink

Delicatissima. Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant; free bloomer; tall and strong grower.

Lamartine. (Calot 1860.) Enormous size; flat rose type. Color, the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, with silvery sheen. A wonderfully beautiful flower with the fragrance of June roses—the finest of all Peonies for cut-flowers.

Early-Flowering Red

Modeste Guerin. (Guerin 1845.) Large, handsome globular bloom. Color a uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine. It has the true fragrance of the American Beauty rose. Free bloomer; medium habit; strong grower.

Pierre Dessert. (Dessert and Mechlin 1890.) Large, fringed, full flower, semi-rose type. Color dark amaranthine-red, shaded garnet, very brilliant. Desirable because it is one of the earliest dark red sorts and one of the most beautiful.

Officinalis Rubro-Plena. Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common to old-time gardens. Chiefly used now for large masses to obtain broad sweeps of color.

Midseason-Flowering

White

Alba Sulphurea. (Calot 1860.) Bomb type. Very large, globular, compact blooms. Color, creamy white with center slightly flecked red. Fragrant. Tall, erect-growing plants; fine for cut blooms as well as for general landscape work.

Duke of Wellington. Bomb type. Enormous flowers, pyramidal in shape, with high-built center. Two rows of large, broad guards of pure snow-white. Center of flower sulphur-white; fragrant; medium tall and vigorous grower. Ideal for cut-flowers.

Golden Harvest. (Rosenfeld 1900.) Loose and informal rose type. A most striking variety, producing a large, tricolored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink, with creamy white center; center of flower overlaid and tipped with carmine, combining white, cream, gold, pink, salmon, and apricot, the total effect a creamy pink. Strong, delicate fragrance. Profuse bloomer; dwarf habit.

MIDSEASON WHITE PEONIES, continued

Mme. Crousse. (Calot 1866.) Medium size; globular crown; pure white, center flecked crimson; strong; medium height and free bloomer.

Monsieur Dupont. (Calot 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type; well built. Milk-white, center splashed crimson, showing stamens; fragrant. Erect, tall, free bloomer—a royal flower, charming for cut blooms.

Queen Victoria. Large, globular, medium loose low crown; milk-white guards, tinted flesh; center cream-white with crimson spots. Strong, free bloomer of medium height. When cut, a first-rate keeper.

Sea Foam. (Peterson.) Pink, tinged with white on edges; very double.

Solfatare. (Calot 1861.) Large, medium compact, crown type. Milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Fragrant. Medium height; spreading habit. Very distinct and desirable.

Pink

Jeanne d'Arc. (Calot 1858.) Large, globular bomb, developing a crown. Guards and center pale lilac-rose; collar cream-white, shaded with sulphur; fragrant; free bloomer; medium height; strong grower.

La Perle. (Crousse 1885.) Rose type. Very large, compact, globular flowers. Color, white, overlaid with lilac, with a blushed center flecked with carmine. Free bloomer. Fragrant. A good upright grower. This is an extra-fine Peony for the garden and for cutting.

Princess Beatrice. (Kelway 1886.) Large, compact, high-built crown. Guards, delicate lilac-rose; collar creamy white with shades of amber; crown, a brilliant seashell-pink; center flecked crimson. A free bloomer; very fragrant; unquestionably the best of all the tricolor Peonies.

Roem Van Boskoop. Lilac-rose; extra large.

Souv. de l'Exposition Universelle. (Calot 1867.) Flat rose type. Very large; violet-rose with silver reflex and silver tipped; free blooming; fragrant; spreading habit.

Red

Augustin d'Hour. Extremely large, showy, perfect flowers of bomb type. Color very deep, rich solferino-red, with slight silver reflex. Tall grower. An indispensable red Peony.

Felix Crousse. (Crousse 1881.) Large, globular flowers of rose type, very full. Color brilliant ruby-red, suggesting that of the Jack rose; fragrant. Free bloomer; medium height; vigorous grower. One of the finest reds.

Purpurea Superba. (Delache 1855.) Large, finely formed flowers, crown type. Color, deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white. Very tall, free bloomer; a fine flower.

Late-Flowering

White

Couronne d'Or. (Calot 1875.) Semi-rose type. Immense, very full, imbricated, ball-shaped flowers, solid built from edge to center. Color, snow-white, reflecting golden yellow stamens showing through the petals, lighting up the whole flower with an indescribable glow; delicate carmine pencilings on edges of a few central petals. Fragrant. Free bloomer; medium tall and free grower. Incomparably lovely and one of the choicest and best Peonies in existence.

Marie Lemoine. (Calot 1869.) Flowers rose type, very large and massive. Color, ivory-white, with occasional narrow carmine tracings on edge of some petals. Fragrant. Extra-strong stems. This is an indispensable variety for any Peony collector.

Pink

Humei. (Unknown 1810.) Rose type. Very large, compact, quite striking flowers. Color cherry-pink. The only Peony that is cinnamon-scented. This is an old standby; fine for cut-flowers and for landscape effect.

Lady Bramwell. (Verdier 1854.) A charming, large, full, and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfectly symmetrical form. Color is a delicate silver-rose, with lively pink center; petals tipped white, with an occasional crimson fleck. June rose fragrance. Splendid cut-flower.

Livingston. (Crousse 1859.) Very large, compact perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with silver tips; central petals flecked carmine.

L'Indispensable. Rose type. A huge ball of delicate lilac pink.

Modele de Perfection. (Crousse 1875.) Rose type. Enormous, perfectly compact flowers of pronounced pyramidal shape. Guard and collar light violet-rose, with shades of flesh-pink marbled and veined bright rose, silver tipped; fragrant. A profuse bloomer and indispensable in a Peony collection. It is of medium height.

Red

Delachei. (Delache 1856.) Large flowers of rose type, medium compact. Color violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver. Very free bloomer; medium height; strong, erect grower.

Mme. Bucquet. (Dessert 1888.) Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower, semi-rose type. Color velvety crimson, almost black, very rich and magnificent. Free bloomer; medium height; strong upright grower. A very attractive brilliant variety, and a universal favorite for garden planting.

Standard Hardy Fruit Trees

We have included in our list of Fruits only those varieties which we can recommend as being perfectly hardy and satisfactory in every respect.

We offer fruit trees in the following sizes: 1-in. diam., 4 to 5 yrs. old; 1½-in. diam., 6 to 7 yrs. old; 2-in. diam., 7 to 8 yrs. old; 2½-in. diam., 9 to 10 yrs. old.

Summer Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian. A hardy upright-growing tree and a good bearer. The fruit is medium-sized, striped red, and a very fine summer cooking sort.

Early Harvest. Fruit is medium size, pale yellow, slightly acid but good quality. Earliest to ripen.

Lowland Raspberry. Early summer. Fruit waxy white overspread with blush and striping of pinkish red. Hardy far north.

Red Astrachan. Russian. The round fruit is of a fine dark crimson color, and its white flesh is juicy and of a pleasant acid flavor.

G. G. Pippin. Golden yellow conical fruit. Medium to large. Vigorous grower. Moderate spread.

Yellow Transparent. Russian. This tree is an abundant and early bearer. Fruit is pale yellow and of medium size; the flesh subacid, tender and juicy.

Autumn Apples

Fameuse Snow. A very fine deep red apple, with snowy white, juicy flesh.

Autumn Strawberry. A hardy, healthy tree that comes into bearing early. The bright red Apple has yellowish white flesh, with streaks of red; crisp, tender, juicy, and aromatic; good for eating and for cooking.

McMahon's White. Large; almost white, with pink blush.

Wealthy. This is an excellent variety, which should be in every orchard. The fruit is of medium size, oval, yellowish white, shaded red in the sun and splashed and blotched in the shade. The flesh is white, fine, tender, juicy, and of good acid flavor.

Strawberry-Raspberry. A yellow with crimson blotches and markings.

Winter Apples

Delicious. A large Apple, yellow flushed red; the flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and of a mild acid flavor.

Grimes Golden. This round, yellow Apple is of medium size; the flesh is yellow, tender, rich, subacid, and of very fine quality.

Jonathan. Medium to fair size, roundish, conical. The skin is thin and smooth, clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes, deepening to dark red in the sun. The flesh is white, sometimes pinkish, tender, and juicy. A very fine Apple.

McIntosh. Medium size. Deepest crimson. Finest quality.

Minkler. Fruit large and of fine flavor. Extremely prolific.

Northwest Greening. This is a strong grower and very hardy when fully ripe. The quality is very good, and it is one of the best keepers in the market. Considered an excellent cooking apple.

Stayman Winesap. The fruit is of medium to large size; skin green and yellow striped red. The flesh is yellow and firm, juicy, and of excellent quality.

Tolman Sweet. A vigorous and fast grower. The fruit is pale yellow, firm, and sweet.

Bailey Sweet. Fruit large and striped. Ripens in September.

Crab-Apples

Hyslop. A vigorous-growing tree, with its fruit in clusters. The fruit is large for Crab-apples, and rich dark red with blue bloom.

Martha. A desirable dark red variety; large, late, and showy.

Transcendent. A very valuable sort, vigorous and growing to good size. It produces large quantities of good-sized Apples, yellow striped with red. Excellent for jelly and preserves.

Whitney. Fruit large, glossy green, splashed carmine; flesh firm and juicy; flavor very pleasant.

Cherries

Early Richmond. Fruit of medium size, dark red, juicy, and of good flavor, acid and unsurpassed. June.

English Morello. Ripens at the end of the Cherry season; large, dark purplish red; very juicy, rich acid flavor. July.

Montmorency. Free, vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit very handsome, large, light red. End of June.

Small Fruits

Grapes

Diamond. White. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage, and hardiness of vine, it resembles its parent, the Concord, but ripens two weeks earlier. In quality it is equal to many of the best tender sorts.

Moore's Early. Black. Ripens ten days before Concord. Fruit very large, sweet and pulpy. A medium sort, planted extensively as a market Grape.

Niagara. White. Leading white market variety. The bunches are large; fruit greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; the quality is excellent. August.

Worden. Black. A splendid large Grape of the Concord type, but earlier and superior in quality. The bunches are large and compact.

Brighton. Red. Large, well-formed bunches; fruit above medium size, round, excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest to ripen. The vine makes a vigorous growth and is very productive.

Concord. One of the most popular black Grapes in cultivation, especially for home use. Succeeds everywhere. Very productive.

Peaches

J. H. Hale. Yellow; very large. Freestone. Unusually good quality. Good shipper and good canner. Ripe about August 15.

Heath Cling. Very large; flesh white, juicy. Clingstone. Good keeper and shipper.

Plums

Burbank. Large in size, nearly globular, deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, sweet, and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripe in August.

Imperial Gage. A vigorous, hardy, and productive tree. Fruit large, pale green, with yellow tint; flesh is fine, rich, and juicy.

Lombard. Medium to large; dark red; free bearer. August.

Surprise. This Plum is especially adapted to this climate, originating in Minnesota. It comes early into bearing. The fruit is dark red with firm flesh of excellent quality and flavor.

Pears

Bartlett. A very popular Pear for home use and market. The tree bears early, producing good crops of large, handsome fruit, very rich and juicy and of delicious flavor. Should be picked before fully ripe.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, russet-patched fruit. Hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Flemish Beauty. Strong grower and prolific bearer. The fruit is large with somewhat rough skin, pale yellow, marbled reddish brown; flavor sweet and melting. September to October.

Howell. A hardy, vigorous tree of medium size, erect, and very productive. Fruit medium to large, yellow, with moderately rich flavor, melting, buttery, and of good quality. Fine for general use.

Kieffer. A very strong- and upright-growing tree, practically blight-proof, and a free-bearing variety. The skin is rather rough, yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy and buttery. Extra fine for canning.

Lincoln. Best all-round Pear. Fruit large, beautiful yellow, sometimes blushed. Ripens late summer.

Seckel. A stout, slow, erect-growing tree. It is very hardy and bears abundantly. The fruit is small but of the highest flavor; the standard of excellence in Pears.

Winter Nelis. Small yellowish green fine-grained Pear. Delicious and very refreshing.

Currants

Perfection. Red. This variety produces the largest red berry of excellent quality and in fair quantity.

Gondouin. White. A good-growing bush; excellent fruit of fine flavor and quality; a prolific bearer.

White Grape. White. The berries are very large and produced in fair quantity; the quality is excellent.

Wilder. Medium-size red fruit in larger bunches than most other kinds. Very prolific and not very acid.

Red Cross. Long clusters of large berries; mild, pleasant flavor.

Gooseberries

Downing. A vigorous grower and a very prolific bearer. Fruit of medium size, whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, and of good flavor.

Houghton. A prolific bearer; red berries of medium size and good quality.

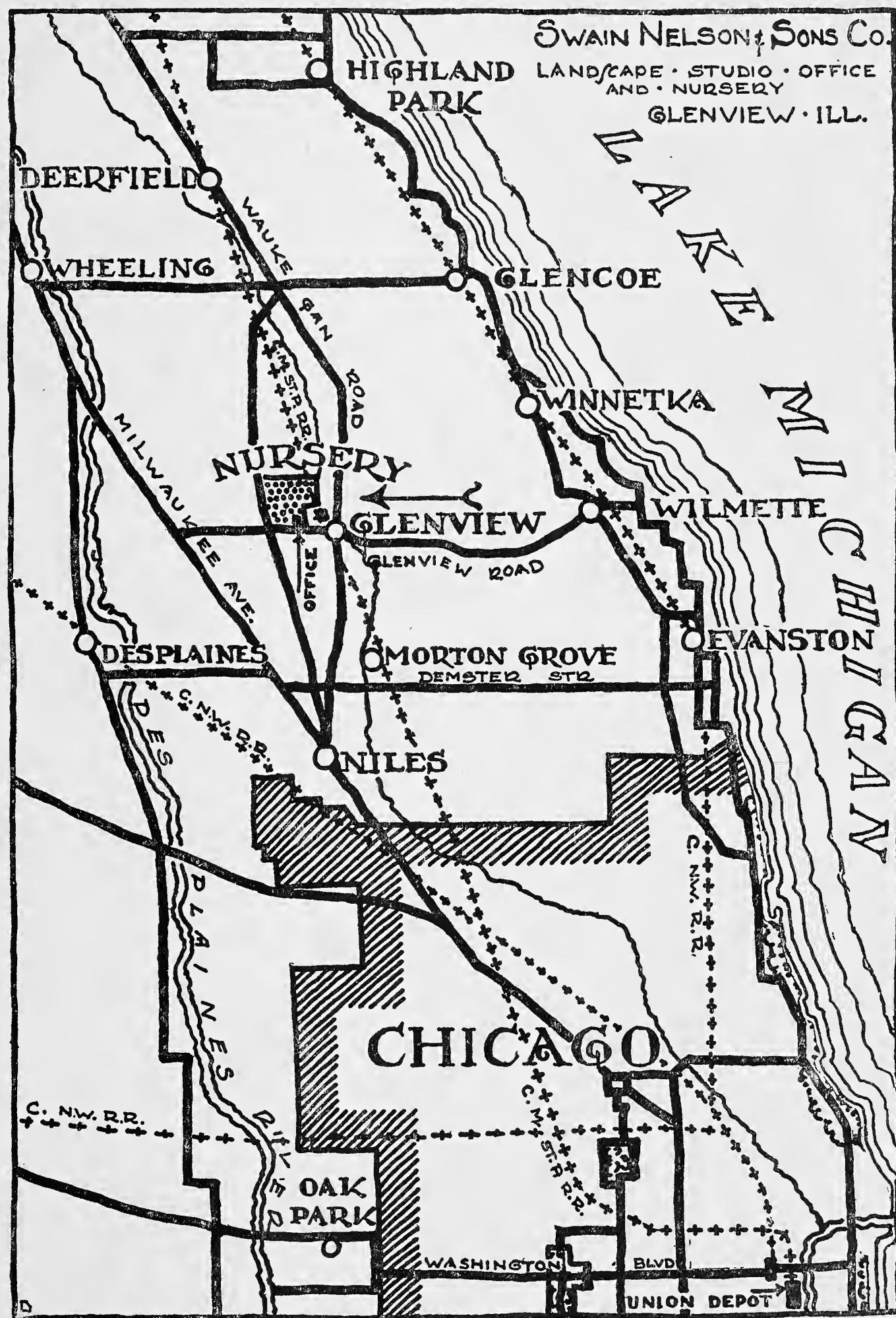
Green Pearl. Excellent sort and very prolific; the light green berries are smooth and oval; quite sweet when they are fully matured.

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abies.....	3	Coreopsis.....	31, 36, 39
Acer.....	8	Cork Tree.....	11
Achillea.....	30, 35	Cornus.....	16
Aconitum.....	39	Corylus.....	16
Actinidia.....	28	Coronilla.....	31
Adelia.....	17	Cotoneaster.....	17
Æsculus.....	8	Crab-Apples.....	43
Ailanthus.....	8	Crab, Flowering.....	10
Ajuga.....	30	Cranberry Bush.....	26
Akebia.....	28	Cratægus.....	9
Alder.....	8	Cucumber Tree.....	11
Almond, Flowering.....	21	Currants.....	22, 43
Alnus.....	8	Cydonia.....	17
Althæa.....	18, 35	Cypress.....	13
Alyssum.....	30	Daisy.....	31, 35
Amelanchier.....	16	Delphinium.....	31, 36, 39
Ampelopsis.....	28	Devil's Walkingstick.....	16
Anchusa.....	30, 35	Deutzia.....	17
Anemone.....	30, 35, 39	Dianthus.....	31, 36
Angelica Tree.....	9	Dicentra.....	32
Anthemis.....	35, 39	Dictamnus.....	31
Apples.....	42, 43	Diervilla.....	17
Aquilegia.....	30	Digitalis.....	36
Arabis.....	30	Dogwood.....	16
Aralia.....	9, 16	Doronicum.....	36, 39
Arborvitæ.....	6	Dutchman's Pipe.....	28
Aristolochia.....	28	Echinacea.....	36
Arrow-wood.....	26	Elæagnus.....	17
Artemisia.....	30	Elder.....	24
Asclepias.....	35	Elm.....	13
Ash.....	9, 12	Engelmann's Creeper.....	28
Aster.....	30, 35	Erigeron.....	36
Astilbe.....	30	Eryngium.....	36
Baby's Breath.....	36	Euonymus.....	17, 28, 29
Balloon Flower.....	34, 38, 40	Eupatorium.....	36, 40
Baptisia.....	31	Evergreens.....	2-6
Barberry.....	16	Firs.....	3
Beard Tongue.....	34, 37, 40	Flax.....	33
Bellflower.....	35, 39	Fleabane.....	36
Berberis.....	16	Flowers, Perennial.....	30-40
Betula.....	9	Forestiera.....	17
Bignonia.....	28	Forget-me-not.....	33
Birches.....	9	Forsythia.....	17
Bittersweet.....	28	Foxglove.....	36
Bleeding Heart.....	31	Fraxinus.....	9
Bluebells.....	33	Fruits, Small.....	43
Bocconia.....	35	Funkia.....	37
Boltonia.....	35, 39	Gaillardia.....	36, 40
Buckthorn.....	18, 21	Gas Plant.....	31
Buffaloberry.....	23	Gayfeather.....	33
Bugle.....	30	Geranium.....	32
Burning Bush.....	17	Geum.....	32
Butterfly Weed.....	35	Ginkgo.....	10
Butternut.....	10	Gleditsia.....	10
Button Bush.....	16	Globe Flower.....	34, 38
Callirhoë.....	35	Goats' Beard.....	30
Campanula.....	31, 39	Golden Bell.....	17
Campion.....	33	Gooseberries.....	43
Candytuft, Evergreen.....	32	Grapes.....	28, 43
Canterbury Bell.....	31	Grasses, Ornamental.....	29
Caragana.....	16	Ground-covers.....	29
Carnation.....	31	Gymnocladus.....	10
Catalpa.....	9	Gysophila.....	36
Catananche.....	35	Hackberry.....	9
Cedars.....	4	Hamamelis.....	18
Celastrus.....	28	Hawthorns.....	9
Celtis.....	9	Hazel.....	16
Centaurea.....	35	Helenium.....	36, 40
Cephalanthus.....	16	Heliopsis.....	37, 40
Cerastium.....	31, 35	Hemerocallis.....	32, 37
Cercidiphyllum.....	9	Hemlock.....	6
Chamæcyparis.....	3	Heuchera.....	32, 37, 40
Chelone.....	35, 39	Hibiscus.....	18, 37
Cherries.....	11, 16, 43	Hippophaë.....	18
Chrysanthemum.....	31, 35, 39	Hollyhock.....	35
Clematis.....	28	Honeysuckle.....	17, 19, 20, 28, 29
Coffee Tree.....	10	Horse-Chestnuts.....	8
Columbine.....	30	Hosta.....	37, 40
Coneflower.....	36, 38, 40	Hydrangea.....	18, 19
Convallaria.....	29, 31, 35	Hypericum.....	19
Coral Bells.....	32, 37, 40	Iberis.....	32
Coralberry.....	24	Ilex.....	19
		Indigo.....	31
		Iris.....	32, 33, 37
		Japanese Creeper.....	28
		Jetbead.....	22
		Juglans.....	10
		Juniper.....	3, 4
		Juniperus.....	3, 4
		Katsura Tree.....	9
		Kerria.....	19
		Larkspur.....	31, 36, 39
		Lavender, Sea.....	33, 37, 38
		Liatris.....	33
		Leopardsbane.....	36, 39
		Ligustrum.....	19
		Lilac.....	25
		Lilium.....	37, 40
		Lily.....	32, 37, 40
		Lily-of-the-Valley.....	29, 31, 35
		Limonium.....	33, 37
		Linden.....	12
		Linum.....	33
		Liriodendron.....	10
		Locust.....	10, 22
		Lonicera.....	19, 20, 28, 29
		Loosestrife, Rosy.....	37
		Lychnis.....	33
		Lycium.....	19
		Lythrum.....	37
		Magnolia.....	11
		Maidenhair Tree.....	10
		Mallow.....	35, 37
		Maltese Cross.....	33
		Malus.....	10
		Maple.....	8
		Marguerite.....	35
		Matrimony Vine.....	19
		Mentha.....	33, 37
		Mertensia.....	33
		Milfoil.....	30, 35
		Mist Flower.....	36
		Mock Orange.....	20, 21
		Monarda.....	37
		Monkshood.....	39
		Morus.....	11, 20
		Mugwort.....	30
		Mulberry.....	11, 20
		Myosotis.....	33
		Myrtle, Trailing.....	29
		Nannyberry.....	26
		Ninebark.....	21
		Oak.....	11
		Œnothera.....	33, 37
		Olive, Russian.....	17
		Pachysandra.....	29, 33
		Papaver.....	33, 34, 37
		Pasque Flower.....	30
		Pea Shrub.....	16
		Peaches.....	43
		Pears.....	43
		Pentstemon.....	34, 37, 40
		Peonies.....	41, 42
		Periwinkle.....	29, 34
		Phellodendron.....	11
		Philadelphus.....	20, 21
		Phlox.....	29, 34, 38, 40
		Physocarpus.....	21
		Physostegia.....	37
		Picea.....	4, 5
		Pines.....	5
		Pinks.....	29, 31, 34, 36
		Pinus.....	5
		Platycodon.....	34, 38, 40
		Plums.....	43
		Plum, Flowering.....	11
		Poplar.....	11
		Poppy.....	33, 34, 35, 37
		Populus.....	11
		Privet.....	19
		Prunus.....	11, 21
		Quercus.....	11

VISIT OUR NURSERIES AT GLENVIEW

We extend you a most cordial invitation to visit our office, landscape studio and nurseries, and personally select the plants you are interested in. Our landscape men will be glad to advise with you on the grounds with reference to your planting problems. The nurseries are open to visitors week days from 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



SWAIN NELSON & SONS CO.
Landscape Studio ~ Office & Nursery
GLENVIEW  **ILLINOIS**
NEAR CHICAGO